THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXIX—No. 24 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING JULY 9, 1906.—TEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIG AUDITORIUM IS PLANNED BY THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE AT A TOTAL COST OF $300,000

Baptist Tabernacle Church Spends $52,000 To Secure the Necessary Ground.

GROWING WORK OF CHURCH NECESSITATED BIG DEAL

Auditorium Will Be Eight or Ten Stories in Height—Will Be Used for Church Meetings, and for All Conventions Held in City.

One of the most important real estate and church transactions ever made in Atlanta was completed Saturday when the Baptist Tabernacle church purchased the property, corner of Spring and Luckie streets.

The purchase involved two transactions, one 176 feet on Luckie street and 153 feet on Spring street. On this property there are four houses. The price paid was $35,000. The second deal consists of two houses adjoining this property on Luckie street, for which $17,000 was paid. The two transactions together call for $52,000. It has been rumored for some time that the Tabernacle people had determined upon selling their present property and coming nearer the center of the city, and erecting a great institutional building, which will be adequate for the many lines of work that the church conducts.

Many sites have been investigated and finally the one described was decided upon and the purchase made. The deeds for that first described have already passed and an option taken on the other two houses on Luckie street.

Will Cost $300,000.

On this site one of the largest church auditoriums in the country will be built, which will accommodate and be used for all kinds of conventions as well as church meetings.

The exact cost of the building is as yet unknown and no definite plans have been made made, but it can be stated with certainty that the erection of the structure will cost in the neighborhood of $250,000, making a total of $300,000 for the church building and the land.

In addition to this expenditure the Baptist Tabernacle several months ago purchased another lot, adjoining this site for the auditorium, which cost $12,300 for the land, the building being estimated at a final cost of $40,000. This lot and building will be used for the Baptist Tabernacle infirmary, the present site not being the property of the church.

The new infirmary will be built some time this coming winter, but it will be some time in the future before the erection of the new auditorium. As soon as the auditorium is completed the present Baptist Tabernacle will be sold.

The total cost of auditorium and infirmary, and land for both, rings up a grand sum of $350,000.

This is a very important deal, for two reasons: first, because it is rare to see a church buying central property. Usually churches try to leave the center and keep up with the residences. But the Tabernacle people intend to build in the sections that other churches have left. Again, it is important that a church should buy so much ground on which to build a church. Put both properties together and they make a lot over 300 by 193 feet.

As soon as the deal was known, Dr. Broughton, the pastor of the Tabernacle church, was interviewed, and said:

Dr. Broughton Talks.

"Yes, we have bought the property, and expect to put on a great building. We have contemplated such a deal for several months. Indeed, we have known a long time that we had to have more ground than we now have, and that we needed to get as near the center as possible. Our present place does not begin to accommodate us. The Sunday school is not properly provided for, and the congregations more than fill the house, especially at our night services. This is true in spite of the fact that we have the largest church auditorium in this country. And, it has been true now for over eight years.

"Then we need it for our March Bible conference, which has now grown to be a great and permanent institution. We have not yet determined any of the details of our building. We will not be in any great hurry about it, as we can carry on our work for the present where we are.

"In the near future we will appoint a building committee, and decide on all the details. This much, however, we may say now, that it will be a combination of church and business building. We propose having an auditorium that will hold seven thousand people, which will be for our Sunday services, and to let for any and all convention gatherings that may want to come to the city. At present Atlanta is losing great conventions because she has no auditorium.

"We propose to furnish the city with the auditorium and will use it as a means of revenue to our work. We shall allow all sorts of conventions and public gatherings, not of an immoral character. We think the city will appreciate this. Our location is certainly ideal for it, as we are in two blocks of the Piedmont hotel and one and a half blocks from the new postoffice site. Our auditorium will doubtless be on the order of the Grand opera house. The building will be some [illegible] or ten stories and have apartments, [illegible]stories, office rooms and the like, [illegible]restaurant and cafe attached. Such [illegible]gement will accommodate, be[illegible]tments and offices, our young [illegible]rmitory, young men's dormi[illegible]the other institutions of the [illegible]re now carried on except [illegible]ly be better able to [illegible]titutions in such a [illegible] have a great in[illegible]come which will carry our investment and help our work.

Tabernacle Infirmary.

"The Tabernacle infirmary is not a part of this plan. We have bought the other Luckie street corner of the same place, 130x130. We expect to build that, perhaps, before the Tabernacle building. However, that is managed by a separate corporation, though it is a part of our general system.

"The tabernacle building will doubtless be 'The Atlanta Tabernacle,' and be incorporated under that title, and the church will be a part of the enterprise.

Continued on Page Two.

BLIND ABOUT ONE PERSON IN TWELVE HUNDRED AND ONE PERSON IN EVERY 850 IS DEAF

Number of Blind Greater Among Negroes Than Among Whites---Total Blind in the United States 64,763.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—About one person in every 1,200 was blind and one in every 850 persons was dumb in the United States in 1900, according to a special census report on the blind and deaf in the United States in that year, just issued by the census office. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 64,763, of whom 35,645 were totally blind, and 29,118 partially blind. Of the total blind 37,054 were males and 27,709 females. Almost 65 per cent of the blind became blind after 20 years of age. About one-tenth of the total number of blind were born so. The number of blind per 1,000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and greater among the foreign born whites than among the native whites. In about 5 per cent of the cases of blindness reported the parents of the blind were cousins. Of the blind whose parents were so related 25 per cent were congentially blind, while among the blind whose parents were not cousins, the proportion congentially blind was only 6.8 per cent. Of the blind at least 10 years of age, 20 per cent were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentage of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical industries is larger mong the totally blind than among the general population.

Deafness on the whole, the report says, is more common in the northern part of the United States than in the southern and there are more males than females. The total number of deaf in the United States is given as 89,287, of which 37,426 were totally deaf and 51,661 partially deaf. From the latter class, however, are eliminated those merely "hard of hearing."

The census report of 1890 gave the number of persons deaf as 121,178 and the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive while those for 1900 are deficient. Of the totally deaf 52.5 per cent were males. Negroes constitute 11.6 per cent of the general population and only 5.2 per cent of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites, the report says, is probably due in part to less complete returns for the negro deaf. Of the totally deaf 91 per cent were from childhood (under 20 years of age) and 36 per cent from birth. Of the 89,287 persons reurned as deaf, 55,501 were able to speak well, 9,417 imperfectly and the remainder not at all.

Heredity has played a part in producing congenital deafness, and the deafness occurring in adult life; whereas deafness occurring in early childhood after birth and under the age of five, is probably to a large extent adventitious.

Of those at least ten years of age among the deaf, 38.5 per cent were gainfully employed as compared with 50.2 per cent among the general population.

PITCHFORKS AND SPADES USED BY HUNGRY RUSSIANS IN FIGHTING TO GET FOOD

Starving Peasants Are Making Daily Raids on Granaries of Landlords.

RIOTS IN THE EMPIRE LARGELY DUE TO HUNGER

Troops and Cossacks Are Practically Helpless and Are on the Defensive—Agrarian Law Is Being Framed.

St. Petersburg, July 8.—The first paragraph of the proposed agrarian law, viz.: the augumentation of the lands of the peasants by the expropriation of all state and crown domains and church and monastery lands, has been accepted by the commission of the lower house, with practical unanimity. The commissioners have now locked horns over the mode of expropriation and the method of disposal of private estates, and the end is not yet in sight.

The determination to expropriate church lands, which, in distinction to the great estates owned by the monasteries, lie scattered like the lands of the common schools in America, in small tracts throughout the country, and support the local clergy, will cause complications.

A correspondent, who has just completed a tour of the provinces of Samara and Saratov, reports that the drought is finally broken, but the rains have come too late to save the crops, and help the peasants, who are in a pitiable condition. Their cattle have either been sold or are starving in the fields.

Starving Peasants Seize Food.

The government relief granaries were completely emptied during last year's famine. The present agrarian disorders, which can be expected to grow worse, are due largely to the necessity of the peasants seizing food and forage to preserve their lives and save from starvation the remainder of their cattle. These disorders have reached the highest pitch in the province of Voronezh, where the troops and Cossacks all hold inconsidera-

MOB AFTER NEGRO WHO KILLED WIFE

Fugitive Negro Sought Protection With Firemen.

Aaron Morton Kills His Wife on Crowded Indianapolis Car and Is Chased Through Streets by a Mob of Over 1,000 People.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 8.—Aaron Morton, a negro, shot and killed his wife on a crowded downtown street tonight and was pursued several blocks by a mob of 1,000 people, bent on lynching him. Morton succeeded in reaching fire station No. 1, where he was taken in by the firemen and his pursuers foiled. Just as they were preparing for an assault on the building a detail of police rescued the negro and he was taken to the city jail. During the pursuit a member of the mob fired at the murderer and another started after him with a knife.

TRAGEDY CAUSED BY A GIRL.

Barred from House, Thompson Shot Sweetheart's Uncle.

Seattle, Wash., July 8.—C. Meade Emory, a lawyer, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his home last night by Chester Thompson, a student at the University of Washington, and a son of William H. Thompson, formerly an attorney for the Great Northern Railroad Company. Thompson, it is said, was infatuated with Miss Charlotte Whittlesey, a niece of Emory's, and Miss Whittlesey, it is alleged, requested her uncle to prevent the young man from entering the house. When Emory attempted to carry out his niece's alleged wishes, Thompson shot him. After the shooting Thompson barricaded himself in a room in the Emory house, occupied by the wounded man's two small children, and refused to surrender until his father arrived.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN A FOG.

The Fishren Goes Down but the Crew Is Saved.

Dover, July 8.—The British steamer Langdale, Captain Kelley, from Savannah for Bremen, collided in the channel in a fog with the British steamer Fishren, of Newcastle. The Langdale took the Fishren in tow, but the British steamer Maryland, Captain Clake, from London for Philadelphia, fouled the Fishren, which sank. The crew were saved and landed at Dover by the Langdale. The Langdale was found to have her stern damaged and her forepeak full of water, but the damage was not so serious but that she was considered safe to proceed immediately.

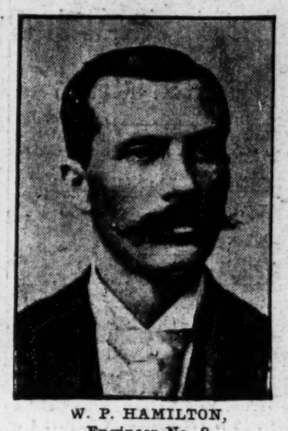
THREE ATLANTANS KILLED IN WRECK.



OLIVER A. GENTRY, Fireman No. 13.



R. H. ATKINSON, Engineer No. 13.



W. P. HAMILTON, Engineer No. 8.

SAN JUAN GUNS BOOM FOR ROOT

Secretary Arrives at the Capital of Porto Rico.

Record Run by the Cruiser Charleston From New York to San Juan. Large Crowd Greeted Root and Party When They Landed.

San Juan, P. R., July 8.—The cruiser Charleston with Secretary Root and party on board arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Charleston established a record run between New York and San Juan, making the distance in three days and 19 hours. The trip down was uneventful.

As the Charleston entered the harbor, she received salutes from Moro Castle and the Italian crusier Umbria. Governor Winthrop and his secretary, A. M. Fraser, went on board the cruiser and after the exchange of greetings the secretary's party came ashore in naval launches. They were greeted at the landing of the naval station by Captain Rohrer, commandant of the station, and his staff, the marines being drawn up in honor of the secretary.

After these ceremonies the naval authorities turned the party over to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, of the Porto Rico provisional regiment, and his staff.

A large crowd had gathered outside the naval station, having waited many hours to see Secretary Root, and the houses in the vicinity were filled with spectators. Secretary Root drove in the executive carriage to the palace, escorted by the regiment. Mrs. Root, the secretary's son and daughter and the higher military authorities came in other carriages. The secretary subsequently reviewed the police from a balcony of the palace.

A number of prominent citizens were awaiting the secretary in Governor Winthrop's office. After an exchange of greetings, Secretary Root spoke of the relief work he directed in Porto Rico as secretary of war after the hurricane of 1899. The talk then turned to coffee planting. Referring to the Pan-American congress Mr. Root expresed the opinion that the next congress would be held in the Argentine republic and added that if such a congress were ever held in American territory, Porto Rico would be the most suitable place.

FATAL DRAUGHT FOR MURDERER

Brewton, Ala., July 8.—Fred Leslie Hancock, murderer of Professor Jesse Troutman, who figured in a sensational trial for the crime at the last term of the circuit court, committed suicide in his cell in the Escambia county jail tonight by taking an ounce of carbolic acid.

Hancock made his escape from jail May 9 and had just been recaptured in Kansas City, Mo. Sheriff Raney returned here with him last Friday. He left a note in which he said he was going where he would receive a just trial, where only the truth was told and where he would not be tried by the prejudice of the people.

RAIN WASHES RAILROAD AWAY

Miles of Railroad and Five Bridges Destroyed by Storm.

Laredo, Texas, July 8.—Heavy rains which have fallen during the past forty-eight hours have played havoc with the National railroad between this city and Villaldama, ninety miles south of here. Twenty-five kilometers of track and five bridges have been washed away and all trains have been abandoned between here and Monterey.

Hundreds of laborers have been rushed to the scene of the washouts from both directions in an endavor to quickly repair the damage.

Theatricals at Hartwell.

Hartwell, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—"Dad's Gal" was presented to a large audience Thursday night by local talent for the benefit of the Georgia Weekly Press Association. Miss Margaret Wilson, the accomplished and attractive music teacher of the institute, was the leading character, as "Dad's Gal." She was ably assisted by the following: Messrs. Steve Skelton, DeWitt Teasley, Emil Leard, Jesse Massey, and Misses Marie MaGill, Dell Skelton, Mottie Webb.

Mutiny on Russian Cruiser.

Vigo, Spain, July 8.—The reports sent abroad relating to the insurbordination on board the Russian cruiser Terek, are colored here, have been much exaggerated. The Russian consul informs the Associated Press today that there was no truth in the statement that a mutiny had occurred on board. One seaman refused duty.

THREE DEAD ATLANTANS ARE WELL KNOWN HERE

The three Atlanta men who were killed in the head-on collision between freight engines at King's bridge passing, on the Western and Atlantic road, early yesterday morning, are among the best-known railroad men in this city.

R. H. Atkinson, engineer of freight No. 13, lived at 256 Capitol avenue; W. P. Hamilton, engineer of freight train No. 8, had his home at 73 Simpson street, and Oliver A. Gentry, fireman, of No. 13, lived at 68 Jones avenue.

R. H. Atkinson.

R. H. Atkinson was 43 years of age, and had been connected with the railroad for the past nineteen years, and during that term of service had made a most enviable record, never hving had an accident of any consequence to take place. He leaves a wife and six children, one of whom, a young man, has gone to the scene of the wreck to recover and bring the body of his father to the city. Mr. Atkinson was an Odd Fellow and a Brotherhood Locomotive Engineer, and under the auspices of the latter order it is expected he will be buried.

W. P. Hamilton.

W. P. Hamilton, aged 44 years, had been in the employ of the Western and Atlantic for the past twenty years, and was one of the most competent and faithful engineers of the road. He leaves a wife and two children, and was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, under the auspices of which he will be buried.

No funeral arrangements have been announced. His wife, sister and brother in law left for Dalton, where his body has been taken, yesterday afternoon. It is understood that the funeral services will be conducted there.

Oliver A. Gentry.

Oliver A. Gentry, the fireman on No. 13, lived at 68 Jones avenue, in this city. Mr. Gentry was 36 years of age, and leaves a wife, one son, aged 16 years, one 12 years of age, and a young daughter.

The unfortunate man jumped in an attempt to save his life, but was thrown under the train and his body cut in half, instantly killing him. His body will reach the city this morning, and the funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The members of the family received the news of Mr. Gentry's untimely death early yesterday morning while preparing for the enjoyment of a quiet Sabbath. They learned none of the details of the wreck which cost four lives.

DROVE HEAD INTO WINDOW AND SAWED HIS THROAT

NEW YORK, July 8.—An unidentified man killed himself in an unusual fashion in the Bronx today to the horror of a number of persons who happened to be in St. Mary's park near the scene. After pacing the sidewalk for some time, he drove his head against the thick glass window of a saloon until it was shivered. Then with a fragment of the broken pane he cut his throat. A policeman summoned an ambulance, but the man bled to death before it reached the place.

HUSBAND REFUSES WIFE PERMISSION TO GO HOME

Another feature developed last night in the case of Mrs. Emma Karwisch, wife of Bernard Karwisch, who is now at the police station, when she made an effort to get her release and her husband refused to allow it.

Her husband states that he intends to take his wife before the ordinary in order to determine whether or not she is sane. She acknowledges the charge of being drunk, but denies that she is insane, claiming that she helped her husband to make a little fortune in their grocery store, and that now he wants to get rid of her so that he can get it all.

Last night she had her husband called up over the 'phone, requesting him to allow her to come home. He refused to do so, claiming that while she had promised to quit drinking, her promises never lasted for more than a short time.

THEY'RE TRYING TO KILL ME, BUT THEY CAN'T SAYS PETTUS

SELMA, ALA., July 8.—Senator E. W. Pettus reached home Friday night from Tate Springs, where he spent a few days after the adjournment of congress.

"I slipped a little on the ice in Washington last winter," said the senator, "and I was heralded abroad as being in a severe strait. A little later I had a slight attack, and the world was informed that I had an apoplectic stroke. A few days before congress adjourned I had a regular old Cahaba chill and I was desperately ill, but you boys see me, and I don't think I ever felt better."

To all appearances Senator Pettus is as robust and as full of vigor as ever in his life, denying sensational rumors that he was very ill.

KAISER AND KING IN KISSING MATCH

William and Haakon Osculate and Hug at Trondhjem.

Trondhjem, Norway, July 8.—Emperor William arrived here this afternoon on the Hamburg. King Haakon immediately went on board and the two monarchs embraced cordially, kissing each other several times. They remained together in the state cabin for forty minutes. Afterwards they went ashore and drove to the palace amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd. At the palace the German emperor was greeted by Queen Maud and the little Crown Prince Olaf was presented to him. At the end of this visit Emperor William returned to the Hamburg.

He came ashore later in the evening again and attended the gala dinner at the palace.

The press of Norway comments on the importance of this visit.

Zulus Are Defeated.

Durban, Natal, July 8.—Natal troops have completely surrounded and defeated a rebel body in the Umvoti district. Five hundred and forty-seven rebels were killed and few escaped. There were no white casualties.

THAW ATTENDS PRISON SERVICE

After Church He Exercises With His Fellow Prisoners.

New York, July 8.—Harry K. Thaw spent a quiet day in the Tombs today. He had no visitors. He arose at 7 o'clock and remained in his cell reading the Sunday newspapers until 10 o'clock, when he attended the prison service conducted by Chaplain Wade. After church he exercised with the other male prisoners in the Tombs yard.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was at his office today working on the Thaw case. Shortly before 5 o'clock he was visited by Miss Edna McClure, an actress paying at present in a Broadway production. She was accompanied by her mother, and the three were closeted for nearly an hour together. Mr. Garvan refused to discuss what was the subject of the conference or what information he had received.

New Freight Line to Be Opened.

San Francisco, Cal., July 8.—The Southern Pacific company has decided upon a new freight line between this city and Oakland for the handling of trans-continental freight for the Orient as well as general lines. The line is to be about sixty-seven miles long.

4 DEAD

FATAL CRASH OF FREIGHTS ON W. AND A.

North-Bound and South-Bound Freight Trains Collide With Fearful Force Near Chattanooga.

THREE OF MEN KILLED BY CRASH OF TRAINS RESIDENTS OF ATLANTA

Fourth Victim Was Fireman Pinson, of Ellijay, Ga.—Exact Responsibility May Never Be Known, as Men Who Could Tell Are All Dead—Strange to Say, the Engines Were Not Greatly Damaged.

DEAD:

OLIVER A. GENTRY, 68 Jones avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. P. HAMILTON, 73 Simpson street, Atlanta, Ga.

R. H. ATKINSON, 256 Capitol avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

FIREMAN PINSON, Ellijay, Ga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 8.—(Special.) In a frightful head-on collision between freight trains on the Western and Atlantic road, at 2:45 o'clock this morning, at King's bridge passing, just five miles from Chattanooga, the engineers and the firemen of both trains met instant death.

The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained, and will probably remain unknown until the road completes an investigation, which will begin tomorrow.

The dead are: W. P. Hamilton, engineer of freight train No. 8; R. H. Atkinson, engineer on freight train No. 13; Oliver A. Gentry, fireman on No. 13, and H. F. Pinson, fireman on No. 8.

In addition to the killed, four men were slightly injured. Immediately after the accident fire broke out, which burned the body of Engineer Atkinson, and also burned up one car loaded with cattle.

NO. 13, BOUND FOR ATLANTA, FAILED TO TAKE SWITCH

No. 13 was coming south toward Atlanta, while the other engine was northbound. The two trains had approached very near to the passing when the accident occurred. Just exactly how it happened is unknown. No. 13 was to have taken the switch, but apparently failed to do so. The air might have played out, preventing this action, but the real reason why the two engines smashed into each other may never be known, as both engineers and firemen are now beyond the power of an earthly investigation.

After the collision the freight cars on No. 13 caught fire, and as there was no way of stopping the blaze they burned until the fire was satisfied, eight cars being destroyed. In addition to these eight freight cars on No. 13, four cars on No. 8 were very badly damaged in the collision.

ENGINES THAT CRASHED LESS INJURED THAN CARS

Strange to say the engines, while in the very midst of all the smashup, were really injured less than some of the

THE WEATHER.

Washington, July 8.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia — Showers Monday and probably Tuesday, variable winds.

Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday, showers in the south portion, warmer in west portion; Tuesday fair, warmer in west portion, light south winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; light southeast to south winds on the coast.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers Monday, probably Tuesday; light to fresh east to south winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy, warmer Monday, showers in south portion; Tuesday fair, warmer in west portion.

Arkansas—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer.

Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tu[illegible]

cars. The tenders of both were damaged, but the engines can be repaired, and will see further service on the road.

Outside of the engineers and the firemen, no one else was injured on the cars. There were brakemen on both trains, of course, but they escaped without hurt.

Just how the engineers and firemen met death is not certain. It was stated last night that Oliver Gentry, fireman on No. 13, tried to jump from the engine, and his body was cut in half.

The railroad officials are of the opinion that some body overlooked orders, and to decide exactly who was at fault, an investigation will be held.

HUNGRY RUSSIANS USE PITCHFORKS

Continued from Page One.

ble force, but are practically helpless on the defense. Many peasants have been killed or wounded in desperate attacks on the military patrols and the rural guards.

According to a telegram received here from Tambov peasants on the estate of Princess Baratinsky attacked a commissionary and a posse of rural police. The commissary and four policemen were seriously wounded.

Peasants Use Pitchforks.

In another section of the province of Tambov a body of peasants, armed with pitchforks and spades, resisted a squadron of dragoons. Because of this resistance the troops fired, killing three peasants and wounding many others. At Kedabey, southeast of Tiflis, a hand to hand fight has occurred between Cossacks and an armed band of peasants with the result that several men were killed on both sides.

There has been a fatal encounter at Krassnopolsk, in the province of Podolia, between rich peasants and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed because the rich men had sent a telegram to the lower house protesting against the proposed distribution of land. In the fighting one of the wealthy peasants killed four and seriously wounded several of the poorer peasants.

In St. Petersburg a thousand workmen have met and passed a resolution opposing the agrarian program of the group of toil in the lower house. They declare that fearful consequences would ensue if this program became effective, and urge the members of the group to recognize their error and cooperate with the social democrats and laborites.

Grave Disorders.

There have been grave disorders on the estate of Minister of Agriculture Stichinsky, in Tula province. The crop conditions in the Kuban and Don districts are above the average.

Agrarian disorders among the Cossack agricultural population are not expected, although there has been some ferment among the military levies over having to do police duty.

M. Moromtseff, president of the lower house, received today a couple of telegraphic oddities. One is a dispatch from the conservative peasantry in the province of Yaroslav asking him to use his influence to have the emperor declare a military dictatorship, and the other is from a group of Musovites complaining that the number of words of foreign origin used in the debates in the lower house render them unintelligible to the common people.

MORTUARY.

J. T. Reynolds.

The body of J. T. Reynolds, who died Thursday at a private sanatarium, was sent to Nashville, Tenn., yesterday morning at 8:35 o'clock. Funeral arrangements and interment will take place there.

Marian Young.

Funeral services of Marian Young were conducted yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence. Interment was in Westview cemetery.

Miss Mattie King.

Miss Mattie King, aged 70 years, died yesterday at noon at her residence near East Point. The body will be sent to Columbus, Ga., for funeral and interment. Arrangements will be announced later.

W. W. Wright, Hampton, Ga.

Hampton, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—W. W. Wright died at Hampton, Ga., July 7, at 10:30 p. m. He was the son of J. R. Wright, a prominent business man of Jackson, Ga., where he was reared. For a number of years W. W. Wright was among the successful young business men of his native town. The funeral services will be held at the Baptist church at Jackson Monday, July 9, at 11 a. m., under the direction of the pastor, Rev. B. Lacy Hoge.

C. L. Humphries, Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—C. L. Humphries, a prominent citizen of this city, died at his Washington avenue home here this morning after a brief illness. He is survived by one son, Lee Humphries, and four daughters, Mrs. E. W. Pickett, and Misses Lula and Nettie Humphries. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning. Rev. W. H. Budd officiating.

Mrs. Isadore Cohen, Montgomery.

Anniston, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. Isadore Cohen, of Montgomery, died here this morning of heart failure while visiting her brother in law, R. Hertz. The remains were carried via Birmingham this afternoon to Selma for burial. She was Miss Matilda Ellasburg, of Selma. She leaves a husband and two married daughters—Mrs. Ignatius Freid and Mrs. Mrs. B. Gabriel, of Mobile.

Properly Posted.

(From The Bombe.)

Master—And so you are the new waitress. Has my wife told you your principal duty here?

Maid—Yes; I am always to keep out of your way.

GRAND PRIZE
(The highest honor)
Awarded to
DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
At the
ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.
...e by all representative grocers.

2ND CLASS MAIL NOT PROFITABLE

It Constitutes Two-Thirds of Mail Matter Handled.

But It Pays Only One-Twenty-Fourth of the Revenue Derived from Postage—Commission Named by Congress to Look Into the Matter.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Henry Glausete, secretary of the commission to inquire into and report to congress its conclusions regarding the laws relative to second class mail matter, today issued an announcement that the first session will be held at the Holland House, New York, at noon October 1, 1906. The announcement in part follows:

"The report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, shows that the cost of maintaining the entire postal service for that year was approximately $167,000,000, and that the revenue from all sources was approximately $153,000,000. Of all the mail matter handled during that year by this costly service second class matter constituted approximately two-thirds, while it yielded on the other hand but $6,186,647.54, or about one twenty-fourth of the revenue derived from postage. Not only has the postal revenue suffered by reason of the undue expansion of this class of matter as compared with other classes, but in dealing with the matter itself the postal service is hampered at every step by difficulties and perplexities of administration.

"The rates governing second class matter are both numerous and involved, and the application of them seems to require constant inquiry into matters for which an administrative office is not properly equipped. The system as a whole has been repeatedly condemned by postmasters-general as lacking in simplicity and uniformity, and as being confusing to the publishing world as well as to the officials of the service.

"Having these facts in mind, the commission deems it advisable to direct its inquiry especially along the following lines:

"First—Whether the revenue from the second class of mail matter should not be made commensurate with the actual cost of the service rendered in handling it, and whether its classification should not accordingly be grounded upon practical rather than ideal distinctions.

"Second—In case second class matter is not put upon a cost paying basis, what limitations should be placed upon the matter which may properly be embraced in that class?

"Third—By what amendments of the existing law may the changes which appear to be advisable be most effectually brought about?

"Owing to the great number of publications concerned it is obviously impracticable for the commission indiscriminately to extend the privilege of a hearing to individual publishers. Each national organization will be heard orally by not exceeding three representatives designated by the organization, and those classes of publications not having regular organizations will be heard through persons who may be regarded as fairly representative."

BOARDING CAR MAN IS KILLED

J. A. Wheeler Looses Life in Macon--Body Frightfully Mangled.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Landscape Gardener J. A. Wheeler, at Crumps Park, was run down by a car on the Vineville line in the park grounds today at 11 a. m. and was instantly killed. Both conductor and motorman knew nothing of the victim's presense until he was already horribly mangled under the wheels. He had probably intended to board the car and lost his footing. He leaves a family. Coroner Young held an inquest, a jury finding death due to an accident, laying the blame on no one.

CAMP TURNED INTO FORTRESS.

Greene's Mine at Cananea Now a Military Stronghold.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 8.—As the result of the labor riots last month at Cananea, Mexico, the mining camp of W. C. Greene, has been converted into a military stronghold and hereafter 1,000 Mexican rurales will be quartered there.

This action was taken by the military governor of Sonora to serve as a precaution against further outbreaks.

B. B. Deems, of St. Louis, returned last night from a trip to the interior of Sonora. Dr. Deems says the Yaqui Indians' uprisings in the state of Sonora are practically a thing of the past.

He says the Yaquis are being sent to Yucatan as fast as they are captured by the government troops, and in that way their ranks are being thinned out.

SO-CALLED TURKS FOR MEXICO.

They Are Really Arabs and Cross Into the United States.

Mexico City, July 8.—A large number of immigrants from Europe, classified as Turks, but often Armenians and Arabs, have recently been arriving from German and Spanish steamers at Vera Cruz. A large portion of them come here and go north into the interior to work on railways, and not a few of them eventually cross over into the United States. During the past six months several thousand so-called Turks have reached this country. Many of them are said to be of the class likely to be rejected at American ports, and take this way of getting entrance into the United States. Still, many remain here, where the demand for labor is great, and wages are tending on this account to rise.

Optimistical.

Mrs. Waggsby—My husband has developed a mania for playing the races.

Mrs. Naggsby—My goodness! What are you going to do about it?

Mrs. Waggsby—I'm going to join a "don't worry" club.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CABRERA

Compromising Negotiations Alleged With Alfaro of Salvador.

Documents Being Published Tend to Show That Cabrera of Guatemala Plotted with Alfaro to Organize Salvadorean Revolution in 1903.

Mexico City, July 8.—Documents are being published by which it is believed that it will be proven that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, in 1903, entered into negotiations with Dr. Prudencia Alfaro, who had been vice president of Salvador, whereby it wa sagreed that Alfaro should organize a revolution in Salvador against the administration of President Regalado.

One of the most important documents in the case is a letter from Alfaro to President Cabrera, dated June 9, 1903, wherein Alfaro says that on the establishment of a new government in Salvador an alliance, offensive and defensive, shall be entered into between Salvador and Guatemala, and, further, that all war material and pecuniary aid furnished by Cabrera for the purpose of overthrowing the Salvador government shall be returned.

An elaborate code, whereby Cabrera and the revolutionists could communicate, is published.

It is charged that two years later, or in 1905, President Cabrera grew suspicious of Alfaro and feared he would publish these compromising documents, and it was only through the effort of an American consul that he could leave Guatemala. The explanation of Cabrera's change of purpose is that he became afraid to carry out his part of the bargain. There are many confirmatory documents which fell eventually into the hands of the Nicaraguan and Salvadorean governments.

It is likely that the entire plot will be revealed to the United States government.

RAIL MAGNATES ARE SUMMONED

Federal Grand Jury After Violators of Anti-Rebate Laws.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 8.—Federal officials announced today that G. J. Grammar, traffic manager of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo would not be called as a witness before the grand jury which meets tomorrow to begin the work of ferrting out violators of the interstate commerce and anti-rebate laws.

The announcement was accompanied with the statement that the government would not be put in a position where any high railway officials could claim immunity from prosecution on the part of the government because he had been compelle dto give testimony before the grand jury.

Service was secured today on N. H. Anspach, head of the tariff and schedule bureau of the Lake Shore railway. Anshpach will be asked to bring tariff sheets running back a number of years.

The action of today shows definitely the plans of the government officials to strike at some of the biggest and most influential railroad men in the country. All of the plans of the session of the grand jury were reviewed in detail by the government attorneys today. At the end of the conference the opinion was expressed that the cases were well in hand.

DR. BROUGHTON SETTLES SUIT

Heirs of Bell Estate Paid for Their Share.

The suit entered against the Baptist Tabernacle some time ago by the heirs of the Bell estate, who claimed that they owned two-thirds of the ground on which the church is built, has been settled.

Having looked into the claim of the four heirs, and come to the conclusion that they really had a right to what they were seeking to obtain by law, the Baptist Tabernacle compromised the suit and by the payment of $2,000.

At the time that the papers in the case were filed a sensation was created by the claim that the ground on which the church was erected was not owned by the congregation.

Years and years ago the land was owned by Mr. Bell. There were many transfers and retransfers before the land came into the possession of the present owners, who believed their titles perfectly good, the owners of two-thirds of the land having overlooked their rights.

CRY OF FIRE CAUSED PANIC.

Several Persons Injured at Moving Picture Show.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 8.—A slight fire in a moving picture machine in the theater on Young's pier, here, tonight, started a panic among the several hundred persons who were in the auditorium, and a number of persons were injured in the rush for the exits. Those who were injured disappeared in the crowd on the board walk. Assistant Stage Manager Freund, of the Pier theater, was slightly hurt.

When the moving picture machine took fire there was a puff of smoke and then darkness. Some one cried "Fire!" and a rush was made for the doors. Women were knocked down, and children were separated from their parents, but all escaped without serious injury.

BLAZING DRUMS ROLLED INTO SEA

To Save the Steamer Indrani From Destruction.

Chinese Crew Refused to Work When Oil and Naphtha Casks Took Fire, but Gallant Officers Hurled the Flaming Casks Overboard.

Singapore, July 8.—The British oil steamer Indrani, Captain Williams, from New York, to Shanghai, with 300 drums of naptha and 35,000 cases of oil on board, caught fire early this afternoon just east of this harbor. Many drums were thrown overboard, and the fire eventually was put out. The Indrani continued her voyage.

The fire began by the bursting of one of the naptha drums. Flaming naptha flowed across the deck, and the other drums caught fire almost immediately. The Chinese crew refusing to assist in throwing the burning drums overboard, clambered into lighters. The captain and officers of the Indrani heaved the flaming drums into the sea, and managed to save the ship, whose iron deck prevented a general conflagration.

Floating drums of naptha blaving furiously drifted with the tide into Singapore harbor, and crossed the man of war anchorage. Shipping and wharves were endangered until a change of tide carried the drums southward, where they gradually burned out.

This is the second fire which has occurred on the Indrani since she left New York, April 10, for Chinese ports. A dispatch dated June 7 said that the vessel had been saved from destruction by fire by the throwing overboard of 250 drums of naphtha.

TRESPASSING MAN IS KILLED

Charlie Adkins Is Shot by James Jordan Near Scottsboro, Ala.

Scottsboro, Ala., July 8.—Charley Adkins, a young white man, was shot and mortally wounded at 5 o'clock this afternoon by James Jordan. The weapon used was a double barrel shotgun. Adkins was under the influence of liquor and attempted to enter Jordan's yard after being warned not to do so. Jordan fired two shots, both loads entering Adkins' stomach. Immediately after the shooting Jordan surrendered to the sheriff and was taken to jail. Both parties are married men.

ESCAPING FIRE MAN DROWNED

Raymond White, Formerly of Savannah, Drowned Near Houston, Texas.

Houston, Tex., July 8.—Early this morning a launch on which a party was going fishing caught fire from a leak in the gasoline tank. The party was brought safely ashore, with the exception of Raymond White, a young man and conceded to be the best swimmer in the party, who had done much toward getting the others out of the water. He was seized with cramps and drowned.

White a Savannahian.

Savannah, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Raymond White, who was drowned near Houston, Tex., today, was a Savannahian, 28 years old. He left here three years ago for Memphis, in the employ of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. He was later transferred to Houston. He leaves a brother, Rex, in that city, and two brothers, Steel and Parker White, in this city.

Passenger Train Is Wrecked.

Flagstaff, Ariz., July 8.—Passenger train No. 4, the limited eastbound on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, was partially derailed early today, four miles west of here. None of the passengers were injured. Ed Pillsbury, the fireman, was caught under the engine, and scalded to death. Engineer Goldsworthy was scalded about the legs and injured in the chest.


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SHE KILLED MAN TO DEFEND HONOR

Assaulted by Forest Edward, Mrs Tracey Shot Him.

Woman Says That Edward Was Criminally Assaulting Her When She Shot, but She Has Been Arrested on the Charge of Murder.

Richford, Vt., July 8.—Eva Beard Tracey, wife of Edward Tracey, of Glen Farnham, a village over the Quebec boundary line, is in jail at Cowansville, Quebec, on a charge of murdering Forest Howard. The Traceys formerly lived in Richford and were married here five years ago.

Howard was shot and killed at Mrs. Tracey's home last Tuesday, but the coroner's jury which heard the evidence in the case returned a verdict that Mrs. Tracey acted in self-defense.

After considering the case for several days Ernest Howard, brother of the victim, had a warrant sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Tracey on the charge of killing his brother. Mrs. Tracey is 26 years of age. She admits killing Forest Howard, but maintains that she was criminally assaulted in the absence of her husband, and was obliged to shoot her assailant.

FEVER RUMOR IS EXPLAINED

Passing Remark Started Story of Yellow Jack in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., July 8.—An explanation of the report received by Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, last Friday that yellow fever had appeared in New Orleans was made today by Dr. J. W. Amesse, of the Marine hospital service at Gulfport, Miss., to Dr. C. H. Irion, president of the Louisana state board of health. Dr. Amesse said that he visited New Orleans last Friday and after leaving the city he made the following remark to Dr. LeBarron, the health officer of Gulfport, who made the report to Governor Vardaman:

"I could give New Orleans a satisfactory bill of health indeed on the authority of Dr. White, head of the Marine hospital service at New Orleans, were it not for the fact that at the moment of my departure a telephone communication came from Dr. Goldthwaite, of Mobile, to the effect that an afternoon publication of that city, Mobile, was announcing the discovery of a case of fever at New Orleans accompanied by black vomit."

This case was diagnosed by a commission of New Orleans physicians as typhoid fever and so announced Friday night.

WRECK AND FIRE CAUSES PANIC

Six People Are Injured in a Scramble Following Coney Island Wreck.

New York, July 8.—Fire following a collision in Coney Island tonight between the Elevated railroad express train and a local trolley car caused a panic in which six persons were injured by being trampled upon. Bound for Coney Island, and going at high speed, the express had just turned the curve in the road near the Sea Beach palace, when it crashed into the local. Flames threatened the cars. The passengers fought fiercely with each other to escape.

VETERAN DIES OF OLD WOUND

Bullet Received in Spanish War Causes W. P. Kenibs' Death.

Richmond, Va., July 8.—W. P. Kenibs, of Boston, Mass., who has been for some time at Lawrenceville, Va., for the benefit of his health, died there today of paralysis, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of El Caney, during the Spanish-American war. One shot passed through his neck, and grew and pressed upon one of the big arteries until it was predicted by physicians that paralysis would result. They were afraid of the effects of an operation. Mr. Kenibs was consul to British Columbia under McKinley, a post he held until the outbreak of hostilities in 1898, when he enlisted as a soldier.

Deportation Opened Their Way to Riches.

(From The Colorado Springs Telegraph.)

Cripple Creek.—Mr. and Mrs. George Hard, of El Paro, street, today received word from their two sons, Herbert and Giles, who were deported from the gold camp two years ago by Sherman Bell, that they have sold a mining claim at Olinghouse, Nev., for $10,000. The letter contained a request for the old folks to come to them at once, as they intend to build them a home at Reno, where they can spend the remaining days of their lives in quietness and peace. The boys pay the singular tribute to Sherman Bell of being their greatest benefactor, in that by deporting them from Cripple Creek he paved their way to fortune.

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ENGLAND NOW RULES ONE-FIFTH OF GLOBE

Population of 400,000,000 Living on 11,908,378 Square Miles Under the Union Jack--Interesting Figures From the British Blue Book, "Census of the British Empire."

THE task undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, when secretary of state for the colonies, has at last been completed and issued by the British local government board in a blue book entitled, "Census of the British Empire." Figures have been gathered from every quarter—from the immense Dominion of Canada and the unthinkable immensity of the Indian empire, with its 147 distince vernacular languages, to the 2,253 inhabitants. The result is a demonstration that the British flag now flies over one-fifth of the earth's surface, and protects 400,000,000.

Rapid British Expansion.

Here is the romantic story of British expansion as summarized from the report:

At the time of the census of 1881 the empire comprised, in round numbers, 8,500,000 square miles; in the next two decennia no important territorial additions took place, but between 1881 and 1891 the extensions in the East Indies and in our Indian dependency, and the great annexations of territory in West, South, East and Central Africa, added about 2,000,000 square miles; since 1891 further expansions have occurred, principally in Africa and Asia, raising the grand total, as near as can be ascertained, to 11,908,378 square miles; thus, in the short space of forty years, the aggregate area of our colonies, dependencies and protectorates has increased by about 40 per cent, and now amounts to more than one-fifth of the land surface of the globe.

On this huge territory, somewhat more than 4,000,000 square miles are situated in North, Central and South America; 3,000,000 in Australasia; 2,500,000 in Africa and nearly 2,000,000 in the Indian empire and other parts of Asia, while the portion that lies in Europe constitutes a very inconsiderable fraction of the whole, amounting to only 125,095 square miles, of which 121,089 constitute the area of the United Kingdom.

At the same time the population has leaped up by tens of millions. Whereas in 1861, inclusive of the Indian feudatory states, it amount to about 259,000,000, it progressed, in round figures, in subsequent periods, as follows:

Year.	Population.
1871	283,000,000
1881	310,000,000
1891	381,000,000
1901	400,000,00

In Asia there were more than 300,000,000, in Africa about 43,000,000, in North America 7,500,000, in Australasia more than 5,000,000, in our Mediterranean possessions nearly 500,000, and in the islands in the British seas 150,000, while the remaining 41,500,000 were enumerated within the limits of the United Kingdom.

Decline of the Birth Rate.

It is admittedly no easy task to estimate the increase from decennium to decennium, beacuse in some earlier years the enumeration, even in India, was not very complete. Of late his majesty's Indian subjects have been decimated by famine and plague. But if this disturbing factor is eliminated by excluding India from the calculation it still appears that the population of the remainder of the empire did not advance anything like as rapidly in the final ten years of the last century as in the three previous decennia. The figures are:

Intercensal Period.	Increase per cent of population in the British Empire, excluding India. Total.	By Added Territory.	By Actual Increase.
1861-71	11.9	0.1	11.8
1871-81	15.3	0.8	14.5
1881-91	81.7	*70.1	11.6
1891-1901	13.7	5.1	8.6

*Mainly due to the acquisition of Nigeria, East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

From the foregoing sttlement it will be seen that, excluding India, the rate of actual increase in the empire, which had been 11.8 per cent between 1861 and 1871, rose to 14.5 per cent between 1871 and 1881, and then fell to 11.6 and 8.6 per cent, respectively in the next two decennia. The decline in the rate of actual increase is therefore not confined to the Indian empire. The report states that "a large factor connected with this fall in the increase of the population is the continued depression of the birthrate, which has now become general in nearly all countries. In Australasia, in Victoria, and in New South Wales (where the matter has recently been reported upon by a royal commission) the fall in the birthrate is remarkable."

Crowding and Under-Population.

In some respects the empire presents extraordinary inequalities. In the United Kingdom, though one may travel in some parts of the country for hours on end and see wild stretches of moorland, and great areas of pasture land, dotted only sparsely with hamlets, the population is unhappily very dense, while in Australia and Canada there is something approaching a mile for each inhabitant. The figures are so remarkable, in spite of all the emigration which has been in progress for yetrs past, that they merit quotation. They show the average number of persons per square mile.

	Persons per Square Mile
British Empire	33.5
United Kingdom	342.4
Isle of Man and Chan. Islands	496.3
Colonies, dependencies, etc.:	
In Europe	127.8
In Asia	161.7
Indian Empire	172.0
Other possessions	42.0
In Africa	16.3
West Africa	52.0
South Africa	4.1
Other possessions	10.0
In America	1.9
North America	1.4
West Indies and Central America	82.5
South America	2.7
In Australia	1.6
Australian commonwealth	1.3
New Zealand	7.8
Other possessions	5.0

The Superfluous Woman.

The compilers of the "census" somewhat dispassionately point out that "in European countries, with few exceptions, the females outnumber the males; such is the case in the United Kingdom and in several of the colonies; but in the larger and more populous colonies, the reverse is the case." Apparently the white woman prefers comfort and civilization to the toil and trouble of life in a new country. It is here that the growth of population is mainly due to the excess of immigration, and here also the male sex predominates to the greatest degree. Thus, the four colonies with the highest proportion of males are western Australia, Straits Settlement, Federated Malay states and Hong-kong.

But whether civilized or uncivilized, women are the bane of census compilers, as far as receiving their age is concerned. The authors of the "Census" here remark: "The willful misstatement of age has caused us many embarrassments." Evidently the Irish woman tells the truth, for here, out of every 1,000 of poulation, there are sixty-four men and sixty-three women of 65 years of age or upward, while in England and Wales the figures are forty-two and fifty-one, respectively; in Scotland forty-one and fifty six, at Cape Colony twenty-eight and thirty, fifty-one for both sexes; in Newfoundland and Labrador forty-one and forty-three and in Queensland twenty-nine and twenty-two.

As to the Marriage State.

It is learned that in some parts of the empire they follow the advice to "marry and keep on marrying." Elesewhere the marriage state is regarded with less favor:

"In the Indian empire as a whole, among people of all regions taken together, to every 1,000 husbands there are only 1,011 wives, so that, even if no husbands have more than two wives, only eleven in every 1,000 indulge in a second helpmate. * * * The explanation of the cause of the unpopularity of the marriage state in Grenada and St. Lucia (British West Indies) is no doubt that in these islands a large proportion of the population live in a state akin to wedlock, for, save as regards the religious ceremony, it fulfills all the conditions of the wedded state."

Under the headings "Indefinite and Unspecific Religions," about 2,000,000 are classed; of this number, nearly 1,500,000 are in the Gold Coast Colony. As it is stated that the mass of people in that colony still observe fetica worship, it is probable that the greater part of this number should be classed as pagan.

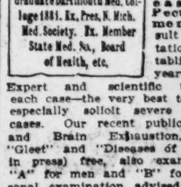
Then there are what are called "fancy" religions, which are based more or less soundly upon various Christian creeds. These constitute twenty-eight sects, and run the whole gamut from dogmatically revealed religion to the regions of sensations and the emotions.

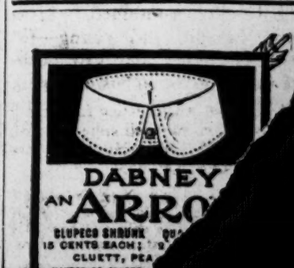
In dealing with the infirmities of the empire's populations, it is stated that, taking together the lunatic and imbecile of feeble-minded, in nearly all the colonies the proportion is much below that in the United Kingdom. There the proportion is 43 per 10,000 population, and the proportions most nearly approaching this are 43 in Malta, 41 in Victoria, 36 in New Zealand, 32 in New South Wales, 31 in the Dominion of Canada, in the Bahama Islands, and in Grenada, and twenty-five in Sierra Leone (Colony) and Tasmania.

The Romance of Lisbon.

(From The London Tatler.)

Of Lisbon itself and beautiful Cintra it is scarce necessary to write. Commander Shore in his book, "The Pleasant Springs in Portugal," says: "I believe there is only one other European capital that can compare with Lisbon in point of situation and splendor of appearances—Constantinople—and the resemblance seems to have struck other travelers besides myself. Certainly when the morning mists are clinging to the shores, partly screening their beauties and lending to the scene the charm of mystery that Turner loved, Lisbon does seem like an enchanted city." What could one say more?

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HOUSE TO STICK TO THE CALENDAR

Votes Down All Attempts To Make Special Orders.

One-Fifth of Session Is Over and but Four General Measures Have Been Passed—Prospect That Work on Calendar Will Progress Steadily.

Having refreshed itself with its first vacation of the session, an adjournment from Friday afternoon to this morning at 10 o'clock, the house meets this morning with the determination to get down to legislation.

All attempts to make certain measures the special order, out of their turn on the calendar, have been uniformly voted down, the members showing a disposition to work on the calendar in the order in which bills stand on it. The committee on rules, to which is referred all resolutions making bills a special order, has reported but two resolutions of that character favorably, one being the resolution of Mr. Hill, of Dooly, to make his bill appropriating money for the payment of the Mattingly bonds the special order for July 11, which was lost, failing by one vote to receive the requisite majority, and was subsequently reconsidered and voted down. The other resolution favorably reported was that of Mr. Alexander, of DeKalb, to make his bill for the extension of the Western and Atlantic railroad to the seaboard the special order for July 10. Mr. Felder, of the committee on rules, made a personal appeal to the house to vote down the resolution, and the resolution was lost.

The unfinished business of Friday, the consideration of the bill by Mr. Blackburn, of Fulton, to establish a police patrol of a captain and six men in each militia district, who shall be appointed by the grand jury in each county, will come up for further consideration in the committee of the whole house. It is probable that the substitute of the committee which reported the bill will be adopted, but many doubt the passage of this measure.

First Business of Today.

It is likely that the first business of today's session will be a motion to take from the table the bill of Mr. Connor, of Bartow, to appropriate $100,000 for the erection of an agricultural college building on the campus of the state university at Athens.

While the friends of the measure are confident of its passage, the bill was, by their motion, laid on the table Friday morning, the early morning attendance in the house being rather sparse. The bill was favorably reported by the committee of the whole at Thursday afternoon's session, and Mr. Flynt's motion to report it with the recommendation that it do not pass was voted down by the vote of 81 to 53. The friends of the measure point to the fact that if the bill received 81 votes at an afternoon session, it leaves no doubt of it receiving more than the required 88 votes on its final passage.

Although one-fifth of the fifty days' session has already passed, but few measures have been acted upon as yet, and unless more attention is paid to the regular calendar, when the house adjourns sine die, many important measures will die without having received consideration.

But four general measures have been passed at the present session, the first being the bill of Mr. Hall, of Bibb, to create the position of state auditor; the second, his bill to create a board of state tax assessors, to be appointed by the comptroller general; a joint resolution to authorize the state librarian to furnish to the clerk of the United States court of appeals for the fifth circuit a set of Georgia reports and all subsequent volumes published, a copy of the code and Georgia laws enacted since the recodification of the code; and the fourth, the bill of Mr. Steed, of Carroll, making county school commissioners elective by the people.

The next thing in order on the calendar, after the bill to establish a rural police patrol is disposed of, is Mr. Perry's resolution to appoint a joint committee of the house, senate and Georgia Bar Association to revise laws in order to have prompt procedure in criminal cases, after which comes the bill of Mr. Boykin, of Lincoln, to prevent dealing in futures, stocks, etc. This is followed by the bill of Mr. Wright, of Richmond, to amend the election laws of the state, prescribing punishment for buying and selling votes, voting illegally, etc., after which Mr. Felder's bill to make burglary at night a capital crime.

Senate Meets at Noon.

The senate meets at noon, having adjourned Friday afternoon. A number of important matters and bills are now before the upper house and reports from important committees are expected. A report is looked for from the Western and Atlantic committee, which, for the past week, has been considering the renewal of the state road lease. The bill was introduced by Senator McHenry.

The judicial committee will report favorably on Senator Candler's substitute bill for that of Joe Hill Hall. The senator's provides for a state board of assessors and boards of assessors in all the counties of Georgia. That of Mr. Hall provides for only a state board and they shall have the right to pass only on railroad property, while Mr. Candler's bill will place all property in the state under supervision of a board or boards.

Railroad Bill Report.

Another report of importance expectd is that from the railroad committee which has under consideration a bill making the road which handles freight primarily, liable for all damages whether it be injured on their own roads or roads to which the property may be transferred.

The first real debate that will confront the senate, will be early this week when Seantor Chandler's bill providing that all corporations doing business in Georgia shall make returns annually to the secretary of state. This is now on the table, but will be taken from it probably tomorrow or Tuesday. The bill when taken up will be ready for a third reading. It is believed that it will pass, but not without opposition. It is one of the most important bills that has yet been introduced. Should it pass both houses and become a law, between 750,000 and $75,000 revenue will be added to the state's revenue.

Lieutenant Governor Sure.

Senator Wheatley's bill providing for a lieutenant governor is set for Tuesday for a third reading with its consequent passage or rejection. He claims he has secured thirty-three votes for the bill.

Some time during the week, Gilbert Pearson, of the National Audubon Society, will address the senate. He will advocate passage of the bill providing for a state game warden and the bill prohibiting hunters in this state from using repeating automatic guns.

The committee on corporations and immigration will doubtless make a report this week on the child labor bill, which was introduced Friday by a majority of the senate.

You feel stupid after eating heavy foods—they draw blood away from the brain during digestion.

You can't work brain and stomach to their full capacity at the same time.

For a clear brain all day try Apitezo with cream for lunch as well as breakfast.

Apitezo

is the *only* food in which *all* the necessary food elements are scientifically combined. It is good for old and young—for growing children and their mothers and for growing business men.

Apitezo is worth eating for what it *does*—it keeps you well supplied with the little red corpuscles which are your business amunition.

And Apitezo is worth eating for what it *is*—a crisp, delicious cereal—as tasty as any you ever ate, and the only one containing plenty of *iron*, in its natural vegetable form.

Apitezo Biscuits, 15c the package. Apitezo Grains, 10c the package.

Sold by grocers everywhere.

FIVE LEGISLATORS ACTIVE IN THE STATE'S SERVICE



Photos by Kuhns.

HON. J. H. BOYKIN, Of Lincoln. HON. J. O. BEAUCHAMP, Of Butts. HON. W. F. JENKINS, Of Putnam. SENATOR WALTER E. STEED, Of the Twenty-Third. HON. JAMES F. WEST, Of White.

STAGES ROBBED BY LONE BANDIT

Five Hold-Ups Occur in the Yosemite Valley.

Stages Were Traveling Some Distance Apart and Robbed One After the Other—Wealthy Tourists Relieved of Money and Valuables.

Wawona, Cal., July 8.—Five Yosemite valley stages were held up late yesterday by a lone highwayman who obtained a considerable amount of money and jewelry. The conveyances were halted in rapid succession at a curve in the road near Ahwanee, at the identical spot where a lone bandit operating a year ago relieved several wealthy tourists of their valuables.

The stages were traveling sufficiently far apart to avoid each other's dust, and when the first vehicle reached the turn in the road the highwayman, whose features were completely hidden by a duster thrown over his head, stepped out and pointed a gun at the driver and commanded him to halt. Some of the women passengers screamed, but others began wildly to secrete their valuables. The highwayman directed all passengers to throw out their money and jewelry, and when the order met with compliance directed the driver to move on.

The second stage arrived within a few minutes after the first, and the driver and passengers suffered a similar experience. The process was repeated until all five had been halted and robbed, when the bandit disappeared in the brush.

ROOSEVELT ATTENDS CHURCH.

President and Family Attend Services at Christ Church.

Oyster Bay, July 8.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Quenten, inaugurated his usual summer custom of attending the 11 o'clock service at Christ church today. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Henry Webb, of Astoria, N. Y., who is in camp near Oyster Bay with fifty boys from his parish. The boys accompanied Mr. Webb to church, and were lined up along the driveway entrance when the president arrived. They respectfully lifted their hats and received the president's smiling greeting. After the service the president and his family drove at once to Sagamore Hill.

COTTON IS INJURED BY EXCESSIVE RAINS

Reports From Georgia and Adjoining States Show Deterioration in Crop.

MUCH SMALLER YIELD PREDICTED FOR GEORGIA

No June Crop and the Plant Small and Yellow as Result of Grass. Labor Is Reported to Be Scarce in All Sections.

The general condition of the cotton crop in this state justifies no change in the report of last week. Rains have again been excessive for the greater part of the week in south georgia, cotton suffering in consequence.

Said a large planter who was in Atlanta Saturday: "From what I have seen of cotton in various sections of the state, I should say that .65 or .70 would more nearly represent the condition of the crop in this state than did the government report of June 25, which put it 83.3. We have practically no June crop; the stand is poor and the plant is puny and yellow. The yield will be a greatly decreased one."

Summed up, the condition seems to be that the crop is small, the stand poor, and the stalk small and yellow and badly in grass, with a complaint that labor is scarce.

FLORIDA COTTON SMALL AND FIELDS ARE GRASSY

Tallahassee, Fla., July 8.—Reports to the Florida department of agriculture as to the condition of the cotton crop in this state shows conditions unchanged since last week's reports. The department sums up the Florida cotton situation as follows: "Crop small; stands bad and grassy; labor insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality." The average condition of upland cotton stands at .78; sea island .75; general average condition, .77. Percentage as to acreage, compared with same week last year, .96. The scarcity of labor is the most serious feature of the unsatisfactory situation.

Raleigh, N. C., July 8.—(Special.)—The eastern third of North Carolina is literally water-soaked. Since July 3, when the long drought ended and the rains set in, hardly a day has passed without heavy rains. From Raleigh to Charlotte, the crops are fine, and while the cotton is not large and the stand is somewhat irregular, yet it is a good and growing plant and is fruiting well. The cotton in all the central part of the state is very clean and is well cultivated. The good condition ends at Goldsboro, where the flat country begins. There the plants are small and unpromising, with the farms full of weeds in many cases. In a number of sections there no ploughing has been possible in three weeks. Secretary of State Grimes, a large planter in Pitt and Beaufort counties, says this is the case there. He thinks the crop in the east has been hurt 25 per cent by the rains.

CROP IN SOUTH CAROLINA SHOWING DETERIORATION

Columbia, S. C., July 8.—(Special.)—The condition of the cotton crop is even worse this week than the last. The excessive rains have continued throughout the present week and the crop is very grassy. The cultivation of the crop has been very greatly delayed and unless better conditions prevail shortly, much of the crop will be seriously damaged. Reports from various sections of the state already indicate that the crop is in bad shape. Rains are particularly bad in the southwestern part of the state, notably in Edgefield and Saluda counties and the stand is very irregular in these sections. Rain is universal, extending over all sections of the state. The government report last week indicated the condition of the crop at 77 per cent and there is no present indication that the conditions are in any wise improved.

REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE IN MEMPHIS DISTRICT

Memphis, Tenn., July 8.—The Commercial-Appeal's weekly summary of crop conditions, covering the central states of the cotton belt, is as follows:

"Reports for the week just past, like those of the one preceding, are most favorable. The two past weeks take rank among the best of the season. The only complaint of the week comes from a few sections which have not had as much rain as would have been beneficial. West Tennessee cotton would be greatly improved by a general rainfall, while portions of north Alabama would likewise be benefited. There are scattered points in Mississippi which are dry. With the possible exception of west Tennessee, however, no damage has yet been done by the dry weather, and in the same accounts, recording the lack of moisture, correspondents report that the crop has made good progress; that it is healthy and fruiting well.

"In many sections the plant remains small because the season has been on the whole a little dry, but enough moisture has fallen to give a sturdy growth and to favor fruiting, which is now going forward rapidly. The weather has been ideal for cultivation, and the crop will be laid by in an excellent condition as regards cultivation. Temperature during the week has been seasonable and the hot days have favored the rapid development of the plant.

"An absence of damage from insects is generally reported.

"The cotton having made good progress up to the present, and being now in a most healthy and growing state, the planters are disposed to look forward to an excellent outturn in the autumn."

Snake Up His Sleeve.

(From The Chicago Inter Ocean.)

It was in harvest time, when grain was still cut with cradle, raked and bound by hand. We were in our usual costume for harvest, in those days consisting of hat, shirt, trousers, boots or shoes, with shirt collar and shirt bosom wide open.

It was a hot day, and we were taking our usual hour after dinner, which on this day was done out in the field under a large shade tree. One of the men said he was going to take a nap, and, getting a sheaf of wheat for a pillow, lay down with his left arm at right angles with his shirt collar. His sleeve opened at the left armpit, loose, while his right arm was extended at his side. He soon fell asleep, and we were all quiet, when one of our boys pointed at the sleeping man. A blue racer was crawling slowly up over his (right) bare shoulder, near his neck, and started across his breast. When the snake's head was about even with the man's chin he awoke, and seeing the snake's head, his face assumed an expression of horror. Turning deathly pale, he never moved a muscle, while the snake ducked its head, entered the left shirt sleevee at the armpit, and slowly dragged itself across the man's naked breast and arm, coming out at the end of the open sleeve. The poor fellow was hardly able to look on while we killed the snake. He said no words could express the agony and mental strain he endured while the snake was dragging its cold, clammy body across his breast. When the time for work came he was hardly able to do his part.

I never believed that snakes could climb trees till one Sunday, when a boy, I was on my way to a neighbor's hose, and on passing a large tree by the roadside saw what we called a bull snake slowly going up the trunk of the tree. It was about 7 feet up when I knocked it off with a club. I never saw any hoop or joint snakes, but have heard of them often. They seemed to flourish away back in the east during the time the ghosts and witches were so plentiful in that part of our country.

Gift From Colonial Dames.

(From The New York Press.)

Colonial Dames of America in Virginia, as donors of a beautiful gift to the battle ship Virginia, didn't manifest any keen desire to hide their light under a bushel and not let their names leak out. On the contrary, almost all the members of this organization in the state were justly proud and did their level best to be on hand at the presentation in the Norfolk navy yard Wednesday afternoon. The "trifle," as the dames modestly called the gift which they bestowed upon the battle ship as an expression of their patriotism, is a silver service of original design. It is in three pieces, the center piece taking the form of an oval shaped bowl and the side pieces being electric candelabra. The bowl rests upon a block of ebony with a silver base, and has adjustable parts for cut flowers and fruit. Applied in relief on one side is the seal of Virginia and on the other side is the seal of the United States navy department. A silver tablet on the front bears the inscription: "Presented by the Society of Colonial Dames of America in the state of Virginia. The name gives warant of heroic deeds."

The Wonderful Medinical Value of Lemon Juice

is used to its fullest extent when compounded by THE MOZLEY LEMON ELIXIR CO. with other liver tonics, laxatives, aromatics, stimulants and blood purifiers, the whole making that ideal LIVER MEDICINE.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

More than ½ of a century attest that there are none

"JUST AS GOOD."

in permanently curing Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Pains in Back or Sides, Loss of Appetite, or anything caused by a disordered or torpid liver.

It builds you up at the same time it cleanses the Liver and Bowels.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."

ON CHURCH STEPS MAN KILLS SELF

Dave Simpson, of Birmingham, Ends His Life.

On the Steps of St. Mary's, on the Highlands, Prominent Business Man Sends a Bullet Into His Brain—No Motive Assigned.

Birmingham, Ala., July 8.—Dave Simpson, secretary-treasurer of the Gregory Vinegar Company, of this city, shot and instantly killed himself on the church steps of St. Mary's on the Highlands, at an early hour this morning. He leaves a wife. No motive has been assigned for the deed.

FIREWORKS AT PONCE DELEON

Arthur Williams Will Take Charge of Park During Absence of Cardoza.

Manager Hugh Cardoza, of Ponce de Leon, has left Atlanta for a two weeks' vacation, and Mr. Arthur Williams, of the Jake Wells staff, has assumed his duties in his absence. Manager Williams will, as a free attraction next Thursday night, give a big display of fireworks at Ponce de Leon.

The fireworks will be set off across the tracks from the park, where the lake used to be, and will be fired immediately after the night performance at the Casino.

Ingram Brothers' ostrich farm commences its last week at Ponce de Leon today, as Mr. Ingram has contracted to exhibit the birds at the White City in Chicago, and must leave this week in order to get the birds well established there in their new quarters before his opening date.

The Hale's tour car has been equipped with a complete cold-air blast ventilating system and is now deliciously cool. The trip for this week is through the streets of Chattanooga and the ascent of Lookout mountain.

MANUFACTURERS HELP SCHOOL

Columbus Textile Interests Give Assistance to Industrial School.

Columbus, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Local manufacturers are cooperating with members of the board of trustees of the Columbus public schools in securing the equipment for the new secondary industrial school, which will be opened October 1st. The equipment will be expensive, that for the textile department alone costing $10,000. The local textile manufacturers' association has agreed to make an earnest effort to have this equipment donated by manufacturers of machinery.

The local hardware men have agreed to secure donations of tools from manufacturers for the school. Only the best tools will be used in the several departments of the school. The iron working and wood working interests of Columbus will render all the assistance in their power in securing equipment for the forge, foundry and wood working departments of the school.

The committees have met almost daily for the past week, conferring with various bodies of local manufacturers, and it was the busiest week in the history of the Columbus school board.

In the conferences the manufacturers have given their heartiest approval of the new industrial school. The school will have an advisory board representing the various manufacturing interests.

The Amateur Shaver.

(From The London Globe.)

One would imagine that shaving was an operation that had no mysteries for the grown man, that he knew all that there was to be known on the subject. Yet we see that a little book of hints has been published. With this propped up against the looking glass, as he shaves, a man cannot go wrong. The advice is good and practical, though most shavers have probably observed the rules indicated on their own accounts. "Always keep two or more razors in use," says our authority. This is a practice not uncommon among the wary, who like to shave with a sharp razor. Another hint which may be useful has to do with the lather. "Use plenty of water to make the lather, and lather the face before stropping the razor, as the lather has then time to act on and soften the beard." Shaving oneself is such an unpleasant operation to the unskilled that all hints are welcome. The simplest way to avoid the unpleasantness is, in our opinion, to use a safety razor. The obection to this is that safety razors seem to get dull so rapidly. For the matter of that, the ordinary razor becomes blunt scarcely less quickly. The amateur shaver tries in vain to fathom the secret of the professional's success in achieving a keen edge. It looks simple enough when the barber is doing it, but it is an art that can be but rarely acquired.

Unrepentant.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.)

"Do you realize that you are a worm of the dust?" queried the solemn stranger.

"Not altogether," replied the flippant passenger. "I'm too shy on the dust."

SHOT MAN DOWN TO SAVE CARLOAD

Heavily Armed Man Threatened Every Life on Train.

When Elliston Started to Terrorize Peope of North Carolina Excursion Train a Passenger by the Name of Bledsoe Killed Him Instantly.

Charlotte, N. C., July 8.—After midnight this morning, on a return excursion between Wilmington and Stedman, a man named Elliston, from Autryville, N. C., rising in a crowded coach and showing himself heavily armed, announced his intention of killing everybody in the car.

A passenger named Bledsoe, a citizen of Stedman, fired at Elliston, striking him in the forehead and killing him instantly.

A loaded revolver was found in each of Elliston's hands and between his legs a jug of whiskey.

Bledsoe surrendered himself to the authorities.

CONVENTION OF THE TURNERS.

About 150 Delegates Are in Attendance at Newark.

Newark, N. J., July 8.—The biennial convention of the Northern American Gymnastic Union, better known as the Turners, was called to order here today with about 190 delegates present. Herman Liber, of Indianapolis, president of the executive committee of the union, after submitting his annual report, addressed the delegates. Robert Nix, of Indianapolis, reported on the work of the executive committee during the past year, telling of the success of the seminary conducted by the union at Milwaukee for the education of teachers of physical culture. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Emil Hoechster, of Chicago; vice president, Heinrich Metzner, New York; first secretary, August Buscholtz, of Pittsburg; secretary, William F. Kramer, of Dayton, Ohio.

The only further business of the convention today was the appointment by President Hoechster of the various standing committees.

The Outing Season

is with us now. Maybe you are going to the seashore or to the mountains for a few weeks' recreation. If so you will need more or less Furnishings to complete your outfit.

A few **Negligee Shirts**, white or in colors, with cuffs attached or separate. **Light Neckwear, Feather Weight Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Straw Hats, Light Weight Caps**, and many small articles to complete your summer wardrobe.

Essig Bros.,

"Correct Clothes for Men"

26 Whitehall St.

HEAVY STORM AT COLUMBUS

Papers Almost Put Out of Business--Horses Killed by Live Wire.

Columbus, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—An electrical storm of unusual severity struck Columbus late last night, as a result of which inside electric lights in the business districts were extinguished and power currents were shut off, resulting in serious inconvenience to the two local daily newspapers.

Candles were procured and for quite a while reporters and editors prepared "copy" in the good old-fashioned way. But candles could not run Mergenthaler machines, and the long delay threatened to prevent the issue of the papers. At 2 o'clock this morning the electric current was resumed and by energetic efforts both papers made their appearance almost on time.

Two handsome gray horses of R. M. Wilson, while pulling a carriage up First avenue, ran into a live wire that was dangling on First avenue last night and were both killed. The driver jumped and was injured but little.

Meat Inspection Law.

Washington, July 8.—The plans for putting into effect the new meat inspection law will be discussed in Chicago this week by Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, and superintendents of inspection from various packing house centers. The secretary may visit other cities to look into the methods to be pursued in enforcing the new law.

Through to Colorado

WITHOUT CHANGE

Leaving Atlanta over the Southern Railway every morning you can secure a Through PULLMAN Drawing Room Sleeper to Colorado Springs, via Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City over the

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On the following fast schedule:

Leave..	ATLANTA..	Southern Ry.....	..7:00 a. m.	Today
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Arrive.	KANSAS CITY	Frisco.....	..9:40 a. m.	Tomorrow
Leave..	KANSAS CITY	Rock Island	11:20 a. m.	Tomorrow
Arrive.	COLORADO SPGS.. .	Rock Island	..8:15 a. m.	Next Day
Arrive.	DENVER..	Rock Island	..8:30 a. m.	Next Day

Dining Car Service Enroute

Extremely low round trip rates to Denver and Colorado Springs will be in effect from all southeastern points July 9th to 14th, inclusive. Return limit August 20th.

ROUND TRIP FROM ATLANTA WILL BE $37.75.

"ELKS' SPECIAL"

For accommodation of Georgia Elks and friends, the Frisco System will operate special Pullman train Birmingham to Denver, July 14. This train will leave Birmingham 12:30 noon, arriving Denver 7:00 a. m., July 15. Will be equipped with a well-stocked dining car (service a la carte). Birmingham to Denver $7.50. Those desiring berth reservations should write or apply as early as possible to the undersigned.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1906.

The country is also thankful for the summer vacation of the Congressional Record.

Probably Count Boni's vanity is worse pained by his divorce from the French chamber of deputies.

That Chicago woman who kissed the whole college fraternity must have been educated as a college widow.

Secretary Root, coasting south America in a cruiser, will find every facility handy for taking a horn when he rounds the Horn.

Secretary Bonaparte is being boomed for governor of Maryland. However, it is not believed that Maryland is ripe for an emperor.

Thaw denies that he is a cigarette fiend. This may make District Attorney Jerome all the more determined to do him to death.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters thinks New York needs an Old Men's Christian Association. The Boston Traveler suggests a curfew law.

The Charleston News and Courier describes a white South Carolina republican as "a fifth-class man with a fourth-class postoffice."

Now John Bull is worrying over the American cigarette's purity. Soon he will regard even the great American cocktail with suspicion.

The Hartford Courant ascribes the recent tragedy on the roof of Madison Square garden to "the rotting influence of great wealth suddenly acquired."

Boston indignantly denies that her canned beans need investigating. It is difficult to see how they could be made of anything edible cheaper than navy beans.

Everybody is swatting the iceman. Even as long-suffering a community as Washington is getting ready to prosecute him for monopolistically restraining trade.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is of the opinion that the packers and purveyors of canned goods will find that their products are less salable without the date of embalming on the label. The consuming public is apt to be a bit cautious about buying canned meats for some time to come.

Senator Beveridge expressed ignorance on the floor of the senate of what was meant by "rushing the can." The junior senator from Indiana ought to be familiar with a very common expression relative to a very common American beverage, but they may use the more literary expression of "growler" in Indiana.

This is how it is viewed by leading democratic papers of other states. The Chattanooga Times says: "If the populists of Georgia are not looking to the Hon. Hoke Smith as a Moses they were unfortunate in adjourning their convention to meet again just after the state gubernatorial primary. The issue thus made is populism against regular democracy with Mr. Smith on one side and the Hon. Clark Howell on the other."

The Texas papers make the astonishing claim that for some mysterious reason the cotton boll weevil has disappeared, or is rapidly disappearing. The Corpus Christi Caller says: "Is it not possible that the failure of the boll weevil to make its appearance in this locality this season is due to some unknown parasite which is destroying them? We had them last year in abundance, and there was no effort on the part of the farmers to destroy them. Under the favorable conditions for their hibernation and propagation, they should be here in numbers at this time. Who knows but that the destroyer which the government is spending so much energy and money to discover has come of its own accord." The San Antonio Express says: "The important ... that the boll weevil has disap... and his dreadful ravages no ... financial loss on the farm... Possibly the government ... discover the reason of the ...assing as it might be nec... ...re reference to know the ... average farmer will ...ars at escaping the ... that."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF DEMOCRACY.

The forward march of development and prosperity in Georgia for the past twenty-five years is recorded in stupendous figures. Comptroller General Wright, in his recent annual report to the governor, gives us an appreciable grasp of the situation when he submits a tabulated statement showing that within that period TAXABLE VALUES IN GEORGIA HAVE INCREASED OVER $200,000,000.

Achievement, whether of a state or an individual, is easily compressed into a sentence. So easily that the average man does not always perform an act of justice and analyze the conditions back of the statement, the material with which the foundations were laid, the obstacles met and routed and the men upon whom should rest largely the credit for the final results bulletined so glibly in one striking sentence.

In the present instance, an analysis shows just this:

It shows the state of Georgia at the beginning of that twenty-five-year term just emerging from the disorganization and chaos of the civil war and the ordeal of reconstruction. When the reflective man, in common justice, asks for the agency most largely responsible for this safe emergence from an interval even now a poignant memory, the answer must come:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN GEORGIA.

For it was under the banner of the democratic party that the people of this state rallied their shattered strength, worked patiently, endured bravely, until after a time they had wrested the government of their state from carpetbagism, laid the foundation for the redemption of their wasted fortunes, and set their faces hopefully toward the tasks and the possibilities of the future.

IT WAS UNDER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS that this quarter century of remarkable recuperation and growth began, continued and reached the happy consummation defined in the current report of Comptroller Wright. During this period it was important—it was indispensable—that recovery and progress should be retarded by no sinister political or civic influences. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WORKING THROUGH AN UNBROKEN SUCCESSION OF STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, PROVIDED THIS CLEAR TRACK FOR THE ADVANCE OF PROSPERITY.

It commenced the mission by giving the people a new constitution, which, while absolutely proof against federal or other interference, was also an absolute safeguard against negro domination—a contingency that MIGHT have impeded progress here as it has in states with statesmen not as far-seeing as those Georgians of the '70s.

It continued the mission by enacting such wise laws as gave free play to industrial and commercial development, while preserving individual rights and latitude and effectually discouraging artificial, dishonest or inflated methods alive with mischievous possibilities. The democratic party, through the governors and state house officers and legislators and judiciary it supplied Georgia for this long and crucial period, insured an ABSOLUTE PURITY OF GOVERNMENT, AN ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION AND A CLEANLINESS AND SANITY IN ALL THE STATE'S POLICIES—FACTORS THAT HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN PILING UP THAT TWO-HUNDRED-MILLION-DOLLAR INCREASE IN PROPERTY VALUES.

Democracy has done this and more for the state of Georgia, to be met, at the full-tide of its honorable achievement, with accusations of corruption, of venality, of inefficiency by men calling themselves democrats. Democratic governors, judges and legislators, working under democratic administrations, have been freely assailed by that most despicable weapon of the demagogue—innuendo. In the campaign of detraction and slander so freely waged in Georgia for a year—there HAS NOT BEEN A SEMBLANCE OF SPECIFICATION, NOT A SHADOW OF PROOF OFFERED. Nothing but cowardly and scattering indirection has been found. When rebuked and called upon for proof or silence, there has been guilty evasion and, after a time, reiteration with added venom.

IN THIS CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION AND CALUMNY GEORGIA HAS BEEN COMPARED WITH MISSOURI—A STATE ONCE REEKING WITH POLITICAL POLLUTION; WITH PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA, SYNONYMS FOR THE DEBAUCHING OF THE ELECTORATE AND THE RAMPANT RULE OF CORRUPTIONISTS AND GRAFTERS. And the men making these false and unjust comparisons have been compared to moral scourgers such as Folk of Missouri and Weaver of Philadelphia.

FOLK AND WEAVER POINTED THEIR LANCES WITH DEFINITE CHARGES AND CLEAN-CUT PROOF—FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT DEFINITE CORRUPTION AND CLEAN-CUT OFFENSES WERE IN FLAGRANT EXISTENCE. THE MAUDLIN AND MALICIOUS ELEMENTS IN GEORGIA, SEEKING A FEW CREDULOUS VOTES AT THE EXPENSE OF ASSASSINATING THE CHARACTERS OF REPUTABLE MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, HAVE BEEN ABSOLUTELY DUMB REGARDING DEFINITE CHARGES AND ACTUAL PROOF—FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THE CONDITIONS THEY HAVE SHAMELESSLY CHARGED HAD THEIR BEING ONLY IN THEIR OWN DISTORTED IMAGINATIONS.

What democratic administrations have done for Georgia is an open book, containing many such chapters as that written plainly in the report of the comptroller general. The purity and efficiency of these administrations is testified to by numberless witnesses—is known of all UNBIASED AND TRUTHFUL MEN. THE MOTIVES AND THE FALSITY OF THE SLANDERS LAUNCHED AGAINST THEM ARE ALSO KNOWN BY ALL MEN DOING THEIR OWN THINKING AND OBSERVING.

THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA WILL NOT BE BLINDED TO THE FACTS IN THE CASE. Georgians are proud of Georgia and of the democratic party, through whose efficient and economic administration the state has attained its present greatness.

The Sons of the Rich.

Congressman Landis, of Indiana, in an Independence Day speech at Montclair, N. J., expressed his sympathy with the sons of rich men rather than the sons of poor men, since the former, he declared, had infinitely less opportunity for becoming men in the final acceptance of the term than the latter.

"It is with sons like Harry Thaw that I sympathize," declared Mr. Landis, "because they never had a chance to become anything."

The sentiment may have become a platitude, but are not the rich themselves rousing to a knowledge of the fact as laid down by Mr. Landis, and are they not gradually striving to provide a remedy?

The American public has been generously regaled with details of the lives of the very wealthy families, and if the stories printed are veracious it seems that such members of the moneyed aristocracy as the Vanderbilts and Astors and Rockefellers and Goulds provide against just such mental and moral dry-rot on part of their sons as is hinted by the gentleman from Indiana. The original and present heads of practically all these families stipulate that the sons must display some aptitude for business, or at least moral decency, before being entrusted with the expenditure or control of large sums of money. There are indications that the same precautions are being adopted by families of lesser wealth.

In other words, the tendency seems to be to educate the heir to millions out of the idea that money is his whole object in existence. Certainly each year sees a greater devotion to business by scions of rich families, and less leaning toward the life of a spender, pure and simple.

Troubles for Hokeites.

The Hoke Smith organs are having all sorts of trouble keeping up with the gyratiops of their candiate these days.

In Taliaferro county Colonel Jim Smith seems to be cutting such a wide swath in the ranks of the former Hokeites that The Advocate-Democrat, one of the staunchest of the organs, has become alarmed and is training its batteries upon Farmer Jim and his platform.

"If you will look into the matter," declares The Advocate-Democrat, "you will see that Jim Smith's plan to divide the school fund it not worth the snap of a finger."

But what is The Advocate going to do about it now that Hoke Smith, in his desperate chase for votes, has SWALLOWED THAT FEATURE OF THE JIM SMITH PLATFORM AND IS BOLDLY CLAIMING IT AS HIS OWN?

ASTOR COMES WITH HIS BRIDE.

Son of William Waldorf Arrives on the Celtic.

New York, July 8.—Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, of London, arrived here today on the steamship Celtic, accompanied by his bride, who was formerly Mrs. Nannie Longhorne Shaw, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Astor, after a few days spent in New York, will go to Maine, and then to Mrs. Astor's former home in Virginia. Mr. Astor said that his father was in good health when he left home and that he did not view with concern the cabled reports of his illness.

PORT FOR DRY DOCK DEWEY.

After Covering 12,000 Miles Dewey Will Reach Manila July 12.

Washington, July 7.—The steel floating dry dock Dewey, in tow of the colliers Glacier, Brutus and Caesar and the tug Wompatuck, all under command of Commander Harry H. Hosley, United States navy, is due to reach Manila July 12, when she will have covered a distance of something like 12,000 miles. The Dewey, which is destined to dock the largest ships of the American naval force in the far east, started from Solomons island December 28, last.

TRANSPORT THOMAS FLOATS.

At High Tide the Government Ship Leaves Coral Reef.

Washington, July 8.—The navy department was advised today that the United States army transport Thomas, which went ashore at Guam, was floated at high water yesterday.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

Their Increasing Circulation and Appeal to Patriotism.

(From The Century Magazine.)

Five years ago a man seen reading a newspaper, of which very few were then published in the whole empire, was ridiculed as a follower of the foreign devils. Almost the only paper published in the capital was the Pekin Gazette, containing the decrees and doings of the court.

Now there are ten daily papers published in Pekin, among them one of the few women's dailies in the world. This paper is interesting as being largely edited by women, and dealing just now with such topics as popular astronomy, geography, physical geography, the care of infants and the training of children. The general newspapers are read by all classes, and are constantly increasing their circulation. They contain Reuter's telegrams, news of the country and city, and articles of considerable length and acumen on live topics. Some are pledged to the correction of old established customs, and the contents are extremely interesting, worthy of a separate article.

By the way of advertisement, or more likely because of the zeal of reformers who are responsible for the newspapers, copies are posted on blank walls and on boards set up for the purpose, so that their contents may be perused by those who would not buy. In addition a remarkable plan to secure the attention of the masses has been followed. In different places in city and suburbs have been fitted up reading halls, with benches and tables, where tea is served free, and in the evenings capable men are engaged to read and explain the papers. These men are said to be volunteers, and the halls, ever twenty in number, are fitted up and supported by voluntary contributions.

There seems to be entire freedom of the press, no censorship being exercised. The papers are decent sheets, with numerous advertisements, but as yet poorly printed, for the most part with movable lead types which rapidly deteriorate, making reading by a foreigner very difficult, even of those sheets which are published in current Manchuria, the language of the masses.

These newspapers keep before our attention one of the most remarkable movements the world has ever seen. Each day is published a long list of names of persons, including women, who are subscribing to a fund for wiping out the indemnity which the empire is paying for the boxer uprising. All classes are giving liberally, in proportion to their means. All kinds of societies, Christian churches, and even primary schools, have been offering the contributions of their members. Recently was published a list of blind story tellers, whose living is earned by going from house to house with banjo, singing and telling romances. Where will it end? This wave of patriotism has swept over the country. Everywhere the same feeling is shown. There is no doubt that these gifts evidence possibilities in the Chinese nature of which the world has never dreamed. With our knowledge of the systematic economy of the Chinese masses, the selfishness, the sordid parsimony of individuals; with our ideas of their lack of public spirit, such phenomena cannot be reconciled.

A., B. and A. Route Not Selected.

Senoia, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—The Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad, which Senoia has felt sure of securing for several weeks, is being bid for by some of the other towns in this section, some of which are much stronger than Senoia, and have the backing of strong men. Greenville is very anxious for the new road and it is up to Senoia, who will have to work for the road.

Leather Workers Name Officers.

New York, July 5—The Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, which has been holding a convention in this city, elected the following officers: General president, J. T. Gilligan, Lowell, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, John Enoch, Olean, N. Y.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA"

"The Light Is on the Way."

I.

Forever he was singin',
When shadows dimmed the day;
"I hear the bells a-ringin'—
The light is on the way!"

II.

In deepest vales of sorrow
Had but one word to say:
"There will be joy tomorrow—
The light is on the way!"

III.

And eyes where teardrops glistened
Saw gleams in skies of gray,
And blessed him as they listened:—
"The light is on the way!"

* * * * *

Brother Dickey's Sentiments.

I don't know nuthin' 'bout runnin' de world. De fact is de toughest job I ever undertook is tryin' ter run myself.

Lots er us kin git over trouble; but de hardest task in de world is ter meet Prosperity en keep our balance.

If dar wuz a elevator ter heaven, some er us would hold back, fer fear de ropes would break half-way on de journey.

Though de worl' is full er trouble, we fergit all about it w'en joy comes 'long, en gives us a half-holiday.

Some er us want golden harps w'en we gits ter heaven; en yit, we'll all be tired enough ter des creep in en rest.

* * * * *

"Keep the Way!"

I.

In the lonesome shadows
Dreamin' of the day;
Sure to reach green meadows:—
Brethren, keep the way!

II.

Still new courage takin',
Winter'll smile like May;
Though the storm is breakin',
Brethren, keep the way!

III.

Life, on swift wings flyin'—
Little time to stay;
Hear the angels cryin:
Brethren, keep the way!

* * * * *

A Breeze From Billville.

The bright side of life sometimes goes to blazing too soon to suit all of us.

You can't growl the weather away, but you can feel at home in it by shouting hallelula.

We have quit worrying about whether or not there are folks living in the stars. The fact is, some of us are not quite certain that we're "living" in this world.

* * * * *

Try It!

I.

In the green field an' the town
Trouble makes us bow;
Hard to sing that trouble down,
But—try it, anyhow!

II.

Any way the weather goes,
Don't you feel forlorn;
Try to sing about a rose,
And forget the thorn!

III.

Sorrow's bound to come to all—
Be it late or soon;
But the very raindrops fall
With a dancin' tune!

* * * * *

New Literary Scheme.

"There goes that new author in an automobile."

"Yes; he's trying to get wrecked, and so get a reputation."

* * * * *

"You can't keep a-going," says a Georgia philosopher, "when the horses are down, the wagon's in the ditch, and it's ten miles to the nearest railway station!"

* * * * *

A Note on the Way.

Sing the hills of Georgia,
Ye poets brave an' true;
But don't forget her valleys—
They have roses sweet for you!

* * * * *

His Fatal Mistake.

"Adam wuz his own boss, wuzn't he?"

"Yes; en ef he hadn't gone ter sleep at de wrong time he'd 'a 'been so yit!"

* * * * *

Just an Opinion.

"I believe," says a Billville philosopher, "that if we finally reach Paradise we'll worry about having to fly too high and sing too often!"

* * * * *

Be Patient.

I.

Let no weather make you grieve;
Life's a stern endeavor;
Summer 'll fold her tents an' leave—
Can't be hot forever!

II.

We'll be happy east and west
When the weather's snowin';
Fiddles then 'll play their best,
An' we'll keep 'em goin'!

* * * * *

The testimony of one of the poor millionaires is that he spent three-fourths of his life making a million dollars, and now he'll spend the other fourth trying to get an appetite to enjoy it.

* * * * *

All We Need.

Trouble's getting old an' gray,
To the thorn-paths leadin';
But, light enough to see the way
Is all the world is needin'!

F. L. S.

WAYCROSS TO ISSUE BONDS.

Will Issue $100,000 Worth for Improvements.

Waycross, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—The bond election authorizing the mayor and council of Waycross to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000 for public improvements was successful. The bond carrying the day by an unexpectedly heavy majority. The funds secured by the bond issue will be used for the purpose of paving streets, extending water mains and sewers and supplying additional school facilities.

Compared.

"I hope my vocal lessons do not disturb you, Mr. Singleton," said the young lady boarder.

"Oh, no," replied the old bachelor. "Your vocal practice isn't any more annoying than the practice of that fellow's painless next door."

GEORGIA EDITORS COMMENT ON GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

Up to the Democrats.

(From The Perry Journal.)

There is ample circumstantial evidence that Hon. Hoke Smith has taken counsel with leaders of the populist party, and through their influence and votes he hopes to secure the democratic nomination for the governorship of Georgia.

If he succeeds, what will be the probable result to the democratic party?

The democrats of Georgia who know through personal experience what the party did for the state thirty or more years ago, and what has continued through its rule, will not vote for the man who is "cheek by jowl" with those who have done most to defeat and disrupt democracy.

There can be no doubt that Hoke Smith is in league with Tom Watson and others to disrupt the democratic party and give the populists the "whip hand" of political affairs in Georgia.

All other "issues" pale into insignificance beside this anti-democratic scheme.

We believe Georgia democrats will be true to their convictions of right and justice.

If so, Hoke Smith cannot be nominated.

His Populist Collar.

(From The Hawkinsville News.)

That cartoon in Sunday's Constitution showing how Hon. Hoke Smith changed his collar was a good one and looked so lifelike that it needed no placard to tell what it meant.

Absolutely Without Foundation.

(From The Athens Banner.)

It can't be rubbed in too hard or too often that the statements of Hoke Smith relative to the corruption in the administration of affairs of government in this state are utterly withhout foundation. Rigid investigation from year to year by legislative committees had failed to show any evidence of the awful state of affairs said by this candidate for governor to exist in this state.

How Dare He Say It!

(From The Rome Tribune.)

Governor Terrell's message disposes of the idea that he is a muck raker. He actually says the state is prosperous and the state house officials fairly honest. Mr. Hoke Smith will certainly get his big stick out for the governor.

"The Dirtiest Known Appeal to Human Passions!"

(From The Walton Tribune.)

In his discussion of the disfranchisement fraud at Marietta last Saturday Hoke Smith, the "divinely called," is quoted as follows:

"We will control the negro peaceably if we can, but with guns, if we must."

The above is the assertion of the rampant demagogue, who, run to the last ditch, throws all reason to the winds and makes the dirtiest known appeal to human passions.

It is an assertion which in our present state of affairs no brave and thoughtful man would make, and most especially an aspirant for the governorship before a body of intelligent people.

It was unfust and unwarranted.

Pray, what is the negro doing that he should be so threatened? Has he not been submitting to control without a murmur? Where is the necessity of this contemptible appeal to prejudice?

The negro is now less of a factor in Georgia politics than at any time in our history. He has absolutely no voice in our elections and is not asking for any. He is disfranchised more effectively and more satisfactorily than in any other southern state. And he is submitting to it all with as much docility as could be expected.

Then why tear up our election laws, turn peace into chaos and disfranchise thousands of good white men solely for the purpose of satisfying the greed of one man for office?

The speeches of Hoke Smith during this campaign have done more to disturb racial conditions in the state of Georgia than anything in our recollection. They have aroused the sleeping ire of the more insolent blacks, made labor scarce, and resulted in many good negroes becoming restless and dissatisfied.

Therefore, mark our words:

If it ever becomes necessary to "control the negro with guns," it will be made so by such insane and inflammatory assertions as that made by Hoke Smith at Marietta last Saturday!

Carried Only in the "Organ."

(From The Albany Herald.)

Hoke Smith is finding it necessary to return to come of the counties that he "carried" so triumphantly early in the campaign.

Weakening.

(From The Athens Banner.)

That Hoke Smith's strength is on the wane there can be no doubt. The Georgia voters are getting on to his curves. They will pound him all over the lot before the close of the ninth inning in the gubernatorial game on August 22.

The Campaign of Slander.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

Things have come to a pretty pass in Georgia when a man like Warner Hill—one of God's noblest Christian gentlemen—has to be held up to scorn and ridicule to satisfy the grasping ambition of a demagogue like Hoke Smith.

A Tom Watson "Democrat."

(From The Augusta Chronicle.)

Nearly all of us have been either Grover Cleveland democrats, Bryan democrats, Parker democrats or Palmer and Buckner democrats, but only the Hon. Hoke Smith has ever been a Grover Cleveland-Alton B. Parker-Tom Watson democrat.

Bad for Calamity Howlers.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.)

Hoke Smith is still in a state of frenzy at the statement contained in Governor Terrell's message relative to the unbounded prosperity in old Georgia. Such facts annoy this calamity howler not a little.

His Real Purpose.

(From The Augusta Chronicle.)

Why doesn't the Hon. Hoke brush aside all pretense and say, "I want the negro disfranchised so that we can have two political parties in Georgia—the other to be composed of myself and the populists."

"No Greater Calamity."

(From The Milledgeville News.)

With his revolutionary, incendiary and undemocratic utterances and promises, we believe no greater calamity could come to Georgia than the election of this man, Hoke Smith, as governor.

For the Enemies He's Made.

(From The Milledgeville News.)

Here's to Clark Howell, a good man, and evidently a good democrat, for every known opponent to democracy is standing in his way and every imaginable falsehood has been told on him but crumbled away like the mud pies of a child thrown against a granite wall. Democracy was never more desperately assailed than it is today, and by Judases, too. It is Howell's time to save the grand old party which means so much to the white people of Georgia, and he is equal to the emergency. Here's to Clark Howell.

Won't Take.

(From The Social Circle New Era.)

Blow, blow, blow for Hoke all you please—that's all that can be done. A campaign of deceit and misrepresentation won't take on election day and Mr. Blower, you'll find it out, too.

A Difference Between the Smiths.

(From The Athens Field.)

Hoke Smith certainly paid a high tribute to Farmer Jim when he stated that Colonel Smith would only carry the counties around his home, and where he is known. The trouble always with Hoke is that he could never be elected corporal's guard by the people who know him.

What the "Organ" Omitted.

(From The Commerce News.)

The Atlanta Journal printed all of Dr. Broughton's discourse on liquor last Monday except his reference to Hoke Smith and his Piedmont bar. Why did The Journal bar the reference to the bar? Bah!

Populists to Take Control.

(From The Perry Journal.)

As a majority of the populists of Georgia favor the nomination of Hoke Smith, the nomination of Mr. Smith would most likely be followed by the convention giving a majority to populists in the membership of the next democratic executive committee.

Silly Rot.

(From The Calhoun X-Ray.)

It looks like The Journal has just about run out of soap (or Hoke Smith gush), when it tries to illustrate Hoke's fitness for governor, by showing how deftly and accurately he puts on his collar before an audience of seven thousand people.

The Universal Verdict.

(From The Cordele News.)

After the debate between Howell and Smith at Rome, a gentleman who heard it sent a dispatch to this city strongly coinciding with the editorial of The Rome Daily Herald, heretofore neutral, that "Smith had damaged himself from every point of view and Howell had won a great many votes."

But They're Afraid.

(From The Albany Herald.)

It will now be in order for Candidate Hoke Smith and his Atlanta organ to train their campaign guns upon Governor Terrell. They will have to do it to be consistent. In his message which was read to the general assembly, the governor was entirely too optimistic to suit the purposes of the Smith campaign. His excellency actually had the audacity to remind the members of the general assembly of the fact that they were meeting in the midst of continued and increasing prosperity, and even took occasion to felicitate them and the people of the state at large upon the fact that existing conditions and the record attested the gratifying fact that they had honest state and county officials. This cheerfulness of spirit and disposition on the part of the governor to bestow a word of praise upon the public servants of the people of the state is in direct conflict with the calamity howl of Candidate Smith and his campaign organ, and amounts to a rebuke of his persistent abuse of everybody who has enjoyed political preferment at the hands of the people of Georgia during the party thirty years. But suppose the times are prosperous, the state officials honest and everything moving along smoothly and satisfactorily to the people of the state under a clean democratic administration, what right has the governor to refer to these things in an official message to the general assembly, thereby taking all the wind out of the sails of a candidate who is trying to rescue the state from the demnition bowwows?

Tom's Blow at Hoke.

(From The Rome Tribune.)

"Any white man who would seek to ride into office upon the demagogic cry of negro domination, is an infernal coward."—Tom Watson. Tom ought not to talk about Hokey that way.

Utter Folly.

(From The Augusta Chronicle.)

Hoke Smith's latest attempt to appeal to the prejudices of the people, by significantly announcing that the white man was arbitrarily refused the right to vote by a partisan board of registrars under the Virginia disfranchisement law, was only a yankee preacher, engaged in what he, doubtless, considered missionary work in a negro college, is about the lowest form of demagogy to which he has yet stooped.

No matter how mistaken that northern preacher may be in his efforts to help the negroes, there is not a broad-minded citizen of Georgia who will not feel ashamed of this brazen attempt to play on sectional prejudice. The fact that a white man can be—has been—disfranchised under a law that is designed to fraudulently and unfairly disfranchise the negro has been proven—and that is the point at issue.

It merely requires the exercise of a little common sense to convince anyone that the Georgia white democratic primary plan is the fairest, safest and best for maintaining white supremacy. And white supremacy is, after all, the main consideration.

To seek a new plan—and a fraudulent, tyrannical plan, at that—for securing what we have is, on the face of it, utter folly. And it is a piece of folly that would never have been thought of in connection with the present gubernatorial campaign but for the fact that Hoke Smith was required to accept the "disfranchisement plank" before he could secure Tom Watson's "promise" to allow him the populist vote.

On the Pay Roll.

(From The Athens Field.)

Hoke Smith is suspected of having a lot of hired whoopers traveling over Georgia, trying to work up a fictitious boom for him. Athens has received several visits from these paid rooters, but they are soon spotted. Some pretend to be book agents or peddlers; but if you will remain quiet, you will see them lose no time in branching out on Hoke, and telling you how he is going to carry every county in Georgia. These miserable creatures are paid to circulate false information, and try and mislead and bamboozle the people.

Smells to High Heaven.

(From The Cordele News.)

Tom Watson, Jim Hines, Sean Wright, A. A. Murphy, all supporting Hoke Smith for governor. As thick and loving as kittens in a basket. Ain't that a picture for the "old line" democrats to gaze upon. The time has arrived in the politics of Georgia that every man who believes in the principles and supremacy of democracy has got to come out in the open, and take a shot at these "any old kind of democrats" in order to maintain the party in power. This is a nice kettle of fish, and smells to high heaven.

THREE GOVERNORS

and a host of depositors with Two Million, Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars to their credit, strongly endorsed

The Neal Bank

Was first appointed a State Depository by the late Governor W .Y. Atkinson, then by Ex-Governor Allen D. Candler, reappointed by him, then appointed by his successor, Governor J. M. Terrell, also reappointed by him. We are so near the ten thousand line of accounts on our books that we are encouraged to reach out for

Twenty Thousand Depositors

If each one of our loyal patrons will send us one or more accounts, we will soon have the roll complete, thus enabling us to still further increase our ability to aid Merchants, Manufacturers and Home Builders.

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One Dollar starts an account with the little Home Bank and book or with the book only. We allow interest, compounded semi-annually, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum.

E. H. THORNTON, President. W. F. MANRY, Cashier.
H. C. CALDWELL, Assistant Cashier.

GEORGIAN IN NEW YORK PLEADS FOR CONNER BILL

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: As an ex-Georgian, a former farmer boy, and an alumnus of the University of Georgia, I feel a triple interest in the passage of the Connor bill now pending before the Georgia legislature. Few things can give exiled Georgians, wherever they may be, greater pleasure than to hear that the state is at last arousing herself to the needs of the grand old institution which has been the fond mother of so many of her best and most distinguished sons.

In establishing at Athens a separate school which shall really and experimentally teach farmers' sons the principles of scientific agriculture, the state will be affording aid to an industry which, no matter how great her development in commerce and manufacturing, is destined to be, will always give employment to a large majority of her citizens. Surely no one will deny the paramount importance to the state's industrial advancement of an intelligent, educated farmer class.

Is not in some such institution as the Conner bill proposes to establish, the real solution to be found of that old question which has so often disturbed farmers: "What shall we do to keep our boys at home?" Let ambitious Georgia youths once know the possibilities of their state's old red soil and they will not seek distinction in distant and more difficult fields. The country will cease to suffer from the continued drain of so large a proportion of its most intelligent young manhood to great cities.

Among the objections that have been raised to the Conner bill, probably the least intelligible to Georgians viewing the matter from a distance, is the one that the farmers' sons, or at least the poorer of them, would be at a disadvantage in a university where many of the sons of the city rich are trained. Since when have the farmer boys of Georgia been unable to hold their own with any class? They would have sustained an incredible loss of self-respect since my student days ten or twelve years ago to give the slightest plausibility to this objection. Sons of the farm have always dominated at Athens, and with the additional advantage of an olive branch of the university for their especial benefit, attracting hundreds of ambitious plowboys from all sections of the state, they would be so largely preponderant as to make any other influence an almost negligible quantity. But, aside from the numerical ascendency of farmers' sons, the objection is a groundless one, as the spirit of the university, both in faculty and student body, has always been averse to class distinction of every sort.

In the discussion that has arisen upon the Conner bill the most painful feature to all true friends of southern education has been the regrudescence of the old sectional spirit of division so hurtful to the university in the past—a spirit that would slay the noble old institution by dividing it and scatter its bleeding dissevered members over the state to satisfy undemocratic class prejudice or to flatter the vanity of localities. When will Georgia, the pioneer of state higher education, rise to a proper understanding of the importance of organizing her entire educational system as most of the newer western states have done? basing it upon the broad foundation of the universal common school, prized and nurtured in every community, rural and urban, and ascending grade by grade through grammar and high school to the apex of a splendid and powerful university at Athens, where the lawyer, the doctor, the agriculturalist, and the mechanic, handcraftsman and professional man alike, each in his own sphere, may be prepared for the highest attainable achievements? This noble end can be reached not by class division and petty local jealousies, but by the hearty and patriotic cooperation of all classes and all sections of the state, and it is just in this inculcation of a broader civic spirit that the highest benefits of such a system of education as I have briefly outlined may be expected.

Considered from the economic standpoint alone, there is every argument for centralization rather than diffusion in the expenditure o fthe state's money and energy upon an educational system. There is, however, a motive transcending even the economic one, which deserves especially to be stressed in this era of exposure in the realm of high finance. Georgia may endow her sons with a better heritage even than the ability to make money, important as that art is in this dawn of the south's great industrial development. It is highly desirable that every man should be trained so as to be able to obtain from his chosen trade, or profession the largest pecuniary advantage, but above the business or vocation stands the man and the citizen. Surmounting his daily toil as lawyer, tradesman, or farmer are his duties as Georgian and American.

In the nurture of high civic ideals, a great university, such as Georgia by her wealth and resources is entitled to, is beyond price. In Oxford and Cambridge are to be found the secret of England's influence and world-dominion, for in one or the other of her two great universities every statesman who has guided her destiny from Burleigh to Gladstone, was trained. Penuriously as Georgia has treated her institution at Athens, she owes to it her Stephens, Toombs and Ben Hill. May not the enactment of the Conner bill, besides giving a much needed impulse to Georgia's agricultural development, mean a reversal of the state's old policy of parsimony towards education? With it, friends of the university everywhere will look for a new birth of the old institution, a yet inexperienced ramification of her activities and influence. May it hasten the day when, fulfilling the hopes of her founders, pioneers in a cause which has now grown so powerful, old Georgia, second to no other university in our land, may gather within her ample halls, thousands of the cleverest and most energetic youths from all sections of the state and from every station in life, and, stifling in them all petty jealousies and mean uncivic impulses whatever, may recast them in the broadest mold of patriotic Georgians and Americans.

T. B. CONNER.

New York, July 4.

RAILWAY THROUGH SALVADOR

Concession Is Soon to Be Granted Pan-American Road.

Mexico, City, July 8.—Reports from Salvador indicate that the Pan-American railway will soon be granted a concession and a subsidy for the extension of the line through the territory of that country. J. M. Neeland, vice president and general manager of the road, is in Central America. Mr. Neeland has received every assurance that the concession asked from the government of Salvador will be granted as soon as the present differences in Guatemala are settled. The part of the Pan-American line in Mexico which is now being operated is reported to be paying dividends.

The Lady Evelyn.

A band of "White Riders" is infesting the suburbs. For a long time this mysterious aggregation of unknowns have been rumored to roam about in the midnight hours, bent on some unknown and secret errand of darkness. But the rumor has been at last verified by no less an authority than the Rev. Henry Fillimore, of Melbourne Parish.

Dr. Fillimore was returning home from a late visit to a sick parishioner, and was accompanied by Dr. John Phillips, of the same town. They were walking along the dark country road, when suddenly the quiet of the night was broken by the clatter of hoofs. The two pedestrians had barely time to step to the bypath when a little cavalcade thundered past. It consisted of well-mounted men, all clad in snow-white uniforms and armed with oddly shaped, gold-hilted swords. So swiftly did they ride and so intent they seemed upon their strange errand that they did not notice the two watchers.

The latter, however, were more observant, and the reverend gentlemen clearly recognized two of the mysterious horsemen. There was, for a time, an effort to conceal their identity, but it has at length been divulged, together with the true nature of their secret nocturnal errand.

The entire array of startling facts in the case will be recounted in full in the third instalment of Max Pemberton's magnificent action-novel, "The Lady Evelyn," which will be printed with next Sunday's paper. This is an epoch-making story you cannot afford to miss. Each word is a gem; each chapter a hit.

"The Lady Evelyn" is third of the Authors and Newspapers Association's great $150,000 series of new international novels by the foremost living English and American writers. By special arrangement this paper has secured the exclusive right to publish these splendid novels, serially, in this part of the country, prior to their publication in book form.

'Frisco's Threat to Insurance Companies.

(Representative Kahn in the House.)

Mr. Chairman: When congress reconvenes next December I hope to place in the Congressional Record the name of every insurance company that refuses to meet its just obligations in San Francisco, in order that the people of the United States, the people who pay their premiums in the hope of recovering their losses in case of fire, may know the names of those companies that are unreliable and dishonest and that will not pay their obligations when the time comes for them to do so. Every person that carries a fire insurance policy is interested in this matter. Every person is entitled to know and ought to know whether the company that collects its premiums from him is honest or dishonest.

I feel that as a representative from that city, which has suffered so much and to which the loss of this insurance money means so much, I ought to make known to the people of the United States and to the entire world, for that matter, the name of every honest company and the name of every dishonest one. (Applause.)

Iconoclasm.

(From The Charleston News and Courier)

What a fine lot of farmers have been spoiled in the making of the baseball teams in this part of the country! If the members of the Charleston team would only settle down on some of the drained lands in this county they would have good, healthy occupation all the year round, and more money in their bank accounts than they can hope to have playing ball even at the highest wages paid to any of the South Atlantic leaguers.

Pretty China

The attractiveness of pretty China is unmistakable.

The attractiveness of the particular kinds of China which we are displaying is irresistible, and the most fastidious buyers in Atlanta are availing themselves of its beauty and worth for their China cabinets.

English China, now in such high favor,—Minton, Cauldon, Coalport—is shown by us in large variety, as are also the French makes in their best types.

Maier & Berkele

BRANTLEY PROUD OF DEMOCRACY

Congressman Is Glad To Accept a Democratic Nomination.

In His Letter of Acceptance Brantley Strongly Defends the Party—The Democratic Party the Only Bulwark Against Evils of Centralization.

Waycross, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Hon. W. G. Brantley, who was recently renominated by the democratic executive committee of the Eleventh congressional district as member of congress from this district, has just accepted the nomination in a letter to Chairman John C. McDonald, of this city, and to other members of the notification committee. Mr. Brantley's letter of acceptance, as well as the letter notifying him of his election follows:

The Committee to Brantley.

"Waycross, Ga., June 6, 1906.—Hon. W. G. Brantley, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: We were appointed a committee by the democratic congressional convention, which assembled here today, to notify you of your nomination by this convention by acclamation to represent this district in the sixtieth congress of the United States, and we beg to ask that you notify us of your acceptance of the same. This convention also passed resolutions indorsing your course in congress, and we herewith hand you copy thereof.

"With assurances of highest regard and best wishes, we are,

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN C. McDONALD,
"C. C. TINDALL,
"W. S. WEST,
"L. W. BRANCH,
"P. H. COMAS,
"Committee."

The Resolutions Inclosed Follow:

"Resolved, That this convention points with pride to the record by Hon. W. G. Brantley as a member of congress from this district, and we most heartily indorse the same. We also desire to state that we feel that we have in him, not only a very able representative in point of ability, but one who measures up in true manhood and statesmanship with the ablest and best in the halls of congress."

Mr. Brantley to Committee.

House of Representatives, United States, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1906. Messrs. John C. McDonald, C. C. Tindall, W. S. West, L. W. Branch, P. H. Comas, Committee, Waycross, Ga.—My Dear Sirs: Your courteous letter advising me that the democratic party of the Eleventh congressional district of Georgia, in convention assembled at Waycross on 6th instant, had nominated me by acclamation to represent said district in the sixtieth congress, has been duly received, as likewise has the copy of the resolution adopted by said convention indorsing my course in congress, and which resolution you were kind enough to inclose in your letter.

I return to you and through you to the democratic party of our district, my profound acknowledgement of both gratitude and obligation for the continued trust and confidence reposed in me, and pledge anew my best efforts to faithfully and well perform the duties of the high office to which I am called. It is a great honor to be a member of the American congress, but it is a greater honor to be deemed worthy to be such member. For these honors so freely and generously bestowed upon me by the people of our district I owe a debt of gratitude and appreciation that a life time of devoted service could scarcely requite.

Proud of Democratic Nomination.

Not the least of my pleasures in trying to serve our people has grown out of the fact that my service has been in the democratic party, and not the least of my pleasures in accepting the nomination now tendered me, is the fact that it is a democratic nomination. We should ever be on our guard to preserve the traditions and ideals of the great party to which we belong. Born almost with the birth of the republic, its principles are those upon which the republic was founded, and the preservation of these principles is necessary to the maintenance of the republic. We can but view with alarm the ever increasing attacks upon our dual system of government, the growing centralization of power in Washington, and the disregard of state lines; the disregard of the fundamental principle that our three great departments of government, the executive, legislative and judicial, are each independent and each the equal of the other; the ever growing arrogance of those who by favor of the government under unequal and unjust tariff laws, are ever increasing in wealth and power; the growth of imperialistic ideas in the government of our foreign dependencies, and in the wasteful expenditure of public moneys; and the spirit of graft that is unfortunately too much in evidence.

Democracy Must Correct Evils.

These things and many others that might be suggested in connection therewith admonish us to remain steadfast and true to the party to which we belong, and to keep alive the principles for which it stands against the day when democracy must be called into power to correct the evils that now exist, and to restore our government to its old-time moorings.

Great as has been the work of the democracy in the past, it has yet a greater work to do. Pledging to you my continued fealty to democracy and my earnest efforts to care for the substantial interests of our people in all just and proper ways, and thanking you for your letter, I am, with assurances of sincere personal regard for each of you, sincerely yours,

W. G. BRANTLEY.

SUIT CASES

The handsomest piece of baggage made, for a day's, a week's or a month's trip.



Good tough leather, Yale locks, brass catches on straps, solid leather corner caps, handle steel cored, leather covered and guaranteed. Best suit case in the world for price, wear and appearance.
We KnOw What they are—We make them.

$5.00

H. W. Rountree Trunk and Bag Co.
W. Z. Turner, Mgr. 77 Whitehall St.



"Over there on the corner, the man with that inverted bread tray on his head, that cork-loaded hat? You don't know him?"

And the Atlantan with a memory box loaded to the brim, smiled, smiled a smile well freighted with pity for his companion whose question indicated, in fact, showed conclusively, a want of knowledge or, worse than that, a lapse of memory.

"That's Dunlap, Wm. Dunlap, one of the oldest and best railroad men the Atlanta and West Point railway has ever had, one of the best and most loyal citizens who ever cast a vote in the city or who ever invested a dollar in Atlanta real estate. Yes, that's Wm. Dunlap," an I the Atlantan whose home has been here for more than a half century took on a somber look, assuming, as it were, a retrospective pose of face. Closing his eyes for a second and heaving a sigh that recalled Maud Muller and her "the saddest words of tongue and pen are the words it might have been," he dropped into a reminiscent vein, a vein that grew more and more interesting with each of his recitals.

"Yes, that's Bill Dunlap, and for years that man was one of the most widely known passenger conductors on the Atlanta and West Point railway," he said. "I have been living right here for more years than I care to say, because that would fix my age—and just now age is one of my assets I never list unless I give it to evade road tax or to convince some skeptic that I know what I am saying when a question of ancient history is being discussed. It would require a student of mathematics to tell how many times Bill Dunlap has gone around the earth as he counted off the miles between Atlanta and Montgomery. The fares he has collected in the shape of tickets and coins and passes between Atlanta and Montgomery would. I believe, equal the deposit in the national treasury. Certainly no bank in Atlanta has an amount of money equaling it. And during all that time Wm. Dunlap's name and record was as clean and spotless as a piece of new linen. Never the word of adverse criticism have I heard against that man. Always on hand when his scehdule called for his presence, ever alert and active in the discharge of his duties, he left the road over the protest of the officials with whom he had been so long and, I might say, closely associated. And now he is enjoying life on a small plantation near Oakland, where he pulls a bell cord every day over a slow, patient, plodding mule instead of a bell cord which moves and stops an Atlanta and West Point cannon-ball passenger train. Happy then was Bill Dunlap. Equally happy is he today, for he is one of the few men who looks the day squarely in the face every morning and takes with something like philosophy that which the day brings him."

And there was at least an intonation of tenderness in the voice of the narrator. A love for Wm. Dunlap and his compeers apparently it was.

"But Bill is one of the mighty few who were in the hey-day of manhood when he was one of the natty, handsomely dressed conductors carrying a ticket punch in and out of Atlanta every day or every other day. It was a colony of railroad men now rarely encountered. Every one full of life. Never an ugly, surly look, never a cross, gruff word, always polite, gentle and ever a gentleman whether in the ladies' coach or in the jim-crow car—that's an epitome of the 'all-aboard' boys of those days.

"No wthere was Jim McCool—who was it that did not know Jim McCool back in the latter '70's and throughout the '80's? And John Savage and Captain Reneau and Demps Perkerson and Tom McClendon and Bud Brandon and—and—and. But what's the use? Many, many of these good old boys have gone over the divide, and there at the terminal, not at a way or flag station they are, scehdule in hand, awaiting the coming of that last train which shall yet bring them through; bring to that station master's office where they shall hand in their last report—where they shall—knew Jim McCool, did you? Then you knew a prince of good fellows, knew a conductor whose watch was never off time, knew a man who appreciated to its fullest extent the great responsibility he assumed when he signaled his engineer to pull out. If there was ever a better railroad conductor than Jim McCool I'd like to get a glimpse of him. For years Jim McCool handled one of the fastest passenger trains in the south. It was a train that rarely carried an 'M. T.' coach. From Atlanta to Charlotte Captain McCool ran for years. Always in a good humor, ever happy and jovial, it was a pleasure to ride with him. Knowing that a train should always move on time, Captain McCool carried his watch in his hand more than he carried it in his pocket. In fact, so pronounced was that habit that he has been seen walking the streets of Atlanta and Charlotte as it rested in the palm of his left hand. Before going to the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, that's what it was at one time, Captain McCool had a run on the Central. He and Mr. Wadley, president of the Central, were not only warm personal friends, but were close companions. President Wadley did not want Captain McCool to leave the Central, but there was a great lump of Irish in that conductor's make-up, and when he announced that he was going to the new line, it was a new line in those days, he had given the change a careful consideration, and go he did, notwithstanding the flattering offers which are said to have been made him. And I've been told that Jim McCool never regretted the change."

On the same line at that time was a group of the best and most competent locomotive engineers in the south. In fact there were few roads in the country with a better force of train handlers than the old Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line. Just now I recall vividly two of those engine drivers—Fred Krogg and Tom Shivers. Fred Krogg was not only a most competent and capable engineer but he was one of the most companionable fellows I ever met. Full of humor and running over with wit was he. A most excellent story teller with a memory ever as hot as his furnace on an up grade. Fred Krogg invariably repaid the man who passed a half hour with him. Talk of that listless, tired feeling advertisements in the papers now say can be driven away with a dose or two of some kind of medicine. Fred Krogg could beat that medicine and not half try. Many's the sick man Fred Krogg has made well by some light, frivolous story. But never did he tell a story of his own weaving that did not have a motive if not a moral for its postscript. And the hair raising experiences he always had as he dropped from his engine in the old car shed! Never a trip did Fred Krogg make without some interesting if not thrilling feature. And many's the reporter Fred Krogg has helped out when there was nothing doing on the town. Distinctly I recall one of his nerve racking recitals which took not only special wires out of Atlanta, but which found its way over that then cautious, sedate old maid, the A. P. lines. It was into one of the most conservative newspaper men of that day, too, that Fred Krogg hypodermically pumped that story one night as he was resting in the old Kimball rotunda. As I recall the incident it ran this way:

"Coming down the line this afternoon," said Fred Krogg, "and just as we were beginning to shake down a lively step after leaving Spartanburg a farmer riding a mule galloped from the woods. He was on the track before I saw him and I guess before he saw us. I made that whistle send its echo all over that county, reversed, opened the sand box and closed my eyes. I heard a noise, opened my eyes, looked back and saw that mule cantering away. As the good old lady began slowing down I saw a man step from the brush and wave his hand. Of course that man happened to be there and saw the accident, so I thought. We backed back and came to a stop on the road crossing. John Savage—he was my conductor, was on the ground talking to the fellow when we stopped.

"Grind him up much, John?" I asked.

"'Grind who up?' asked the farmer. 'I was riding that mule when you hit us. Don't look like I was ground up much does it?'

"It was a fact and within a few minutes we were rolling down that long grade making up the time lost. When we stopped at Tallulah the station agent asked:

"'Fred, what are you doing with that saddle on that cow catcher. Ain't trying to ride out there, are you?'

"Looking out I saw a saddle on that cow catcher. The stirrups were hanging just as they should hang had the saddle been on a horse. Well, at Gainesville John Savage got a telegram from the agent at Spartanburg asking that that saddle be sent back. The message stated that neither the mule or the man had been hurt. It seems that when the pilot hit the shave tail the girth snapped. The man was thrown one way, the mule went another and the saddle dropped right astride the cow catcher and there it remained until the agent at Tallulah lifted it off. The only damage done apart from the girth was the breaking, so the message read, of a large jug. And I guess the people in that section know by this time the color of the mule that plowed that corn ground."

John Savage, a prince of good fellows, was among the popular conductors on that line at that time. John is now off the line, and is a prosperous and successful business man in a thriving Mississippi city, Jackson. He has just been elected mayor of that city and if reports be correct he appears to have a Bridges Smith cinch on that political job. Always genial and clever, ever square and straight, John Savage is sure to make a good executive for the Mississippi metropolis and under his guidance that city is sure to grow and prosper.

In that crew of Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line workers there was one who was a double barrel quantity—Bud Brannan, now a successful wholesale merchant in Atlanta. Bud Brannen was equally at home on the engine or in the coaches. A trained, competent engineer, it mattered little to him whether he sat with his hand upon the throttle or gathered the fares from the passenger in the coaches behind. Whether wearing union-made overalls or a snug fitting uniform of blue, whether talking to his fireman or conversing with a lady in a first-class coach, it mattered little to Bud Brannan as he cut down the distance between Atlanta and Charlotte. Few Atlanta railroad men were better equipped for railroad work than was Bud Brannan and fewer still were more popular on the line. And yet he tired of the game and is now giving his time and attention to groceries by the wholesale.

Then on the Central, Captain O. Reneau, a personal friend of President Wadley, guided a passenger train for many years. Captain Reneau was considered one of the most competent conductors on that system, and remained with the company until weary and worn by the hard, constant, ever watchful work he gave up his position to retire to private life. But soon after quitting the road Captain Reneau's friends in the first ward called upon him to represent that ward in council, and teher he finished a long career of usefulness and good citizenship.

Tom McClendon, Dempse Perkerson and Billy McKey were known in every hut and in every home from Macon to Atlanta. Tom McClendon tired of railroad life and is now a member of Sheriff Nelms' staff, and a mighty good one, too, he is said to me. Dempse Perkerson left the Central for the Georgia Pacific, and up to two or three years ago he presided over the destinies of a passenger train between Atlanta and Birmingham. Growing tired of the life, Dempse quit the fast game and is now picking up fare—cotton on a Fulton county plantation some 6 miles from Atlanta.

Then on the Western and Atlantic there were Captain Sandford Bell, Captain John P. Mays, John Wylie, that short but stout ever good-hearted fellow, who, like Dick Hargiss, is known and liked by all as are Zach Martin, Captain Bell, Captain Howard. Then there's Luche Harris and Morrow, on the Central.

But there are too many to talk about just now.

Twenty years ago, about, maybe a little further back in the past, there came to Atlanta a group of boys not yet in their teens, each a diligent hard worker and each yet wearing his locks unshorn. In curls the hair hung in profusion down their backs. There was a resemblance so marked and pronounced that a kinship was distinct upon a first glance. In a walking match the two elder boys, there were, I think, three of them, were introduced to Atlanta. Somehow the lads were christened "Jaybird." There was big Jay, middle Jay and little Jay, and to them that name has ever since clung. Of good nature, ever gentle, always kind and ever ready to oblige, they had little trouble in gaining the friendship of all with whom they came in contact. Thrifty and industrious, not a lazy bone in the body of either, they were not long in making a headway in the commercial world. Somehow the smell of printers' ink was enticing to them, and as newsboys they were not long in acquiring a name and reputation. It was one of these boys, J. A. Burton Jerry Burton, he signs his name, who established the first regular delivery route as a personal property in Atlanta. Young Burton canvassed a section, secured his patrons, bought the papers from the office, delivered them and did his own collecting. A decided success it proved to be, too. Some years ago Jerry Burton moved to Texas and located in Dallas. There he put his energies into full play and is today reaping the rewards of his hard, quiet and successful work. A letter received in Atlanta a day or two ago by a friend of Mr. Burton brings the gratifying intelligence that he has just been elected custodian of the county buildings of Dallas county, Texas. Clippings from The Dallas Morning News indicate that the struggle for the place was a warm and spirited one. There were fifteen candidates for the position, and the county commissioners had quite a struggle before reaching a conclusion, Jerry Burton, Atlanta's one time industrious, independent newsboy winning the prize.

Since locating in Dallas Mr. Burton has proven quite successful. He has just completed a neat home on one of the residence streets of the city, and when he wrote to his Atlanta friend he announced that he was about ready to move into it. His many Atlanta friends will be glad to hear of his success. That he will faithfully discharge the duties of his new office, those who know him feel assured.

RAWLINGS ASKS TRIAL FOR BOYS

Dr. Broughton Tells of Visit to Cell of Old Man.

Atlanta Preacher Says Jail at Valdosta Is Dirty Dungeon and Disgrace to That City—He Says Rawlings Was Shocked at Murder of Children.

In the prelude to his regular sermon last night, Dr. Broughton told the members of his congregation of the recent visit he made to the cell of J. G. Rawlings, under death sentence for the murder of the Carter children.

Some time ago the old man wrote a letter to Dr. Broughton stating that he had read his sermon in The Constitution, and wanted to talk with him. As the Atlanta minister happened to be in Valdosta last week, he paid a visit to the cell of the condemned man and had a long talk with him.

Dr. Broughton stated that the old man acknowledged freely and frankly that he had paid Alf Moore to kill the old man Carter, but that he had nothing to do with the death of the children, and was as surprised to hear that they had been killed as anyone else.

What the father wants, however, is a new trial for his sons. He claims that if they can secure a new trial that with the new evidence already discovered there is little doubt but that they will be saved from the rope. He claims that he alone was responsible for the murder of Carter and the Carter children, and that the boys had nothing to do with it.

"If there is the least chance that the boys are innocent, they should have a new trial," said Dr. Broughton last night, "and I hope they will secure such an opportunity.

"That Valdosta jail is a disgrace to the community. I found the nicest kind of people in Valdosta, but that jail is a dirty dungeon, and it is a shame that prisoners should be confined in such a place. While I was talking to the old man I counted about a half dozen rats running around, and I was obliged to lift my feet from the floor to avoid them.

"I found the Valdosta people as a general rule perfectly willing to give the boys all the possible chance to prove their innocence. The old man believes that at the time of the murder the people were so infuriated by the crime that his boys could not get a fair trial."

Mr. Cooper, attorney for the Rawlings boys, who is in Atlanta in an effort to secure a new trial for the boys, was one of those present at the tabernacle last night when Dr. Broughton spoke of the visit to Valdosta. After the services he sought out Dr. Broughton and had a talk with him on the case, telling him of his efforts to secure a new trial.

Annoyingly Undecided.

(From Salon Witzblatt.)

Landlord (impatiently)—Hergott! How many more times are you going to change your mind? I have already stuck the third label on the bottle.

How much does the rising generation know about you and your goods?

Many unadvertised articles have a fairly satisfactory sale on account of the reputation gained in times when advertising was not so largely used and so powerful as it is now. Those who learned to use them then use them still.

The older people cling to the things to which they have become accustomed, but they will soon pass away and a new generation will take their place. This new generation, accustomed to advertising and the use of advertised goods, naturally forms the habit of buying the advertised articles, and know and care little about the unadvertised. Consequently, the non-advertising manufacturer is sure to see his trade slipping away from him little by little until practically nothing is left.

The only thing to do is to advertise thoroughly, thus keeping your old customers and constantly gaining new ones.

The rising generation finds in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST its favorite magazine. It is full of life, vigor and human interest. Advertisers who use it get splendid results. It goes regularly into 750,000 homes, thus reaching 3,500,000 people every week in the year—a frequent and powerful representation for the advertiser.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

REGULARS FACE LONG JOURNEY

Seventeenth Will March Through Atlanta En Route to Chickamauga.

In the event that the shipment of 60 supply mules arrive from Kansas City in time, the Seventeenth will start their long journey on foot, early Wednesday morning from Fort McPherson to Chickamauga Park, to participate in the army menuevers soon to be in progress at that park.

Provided the regiment is able to make an early start Wednesday morning, it is the intention of Colonel Van Orsdale to have the regiment march through Atlanta on Whitehall and Peachtree streets, peresnting a spectacular sight with the regimental band in the lead, and the men following in heavy marching order.

The regiment will proceed by the Peachtree road to Marietta, thence to Cartersville, Adairsville, Calhoun, Dalton, Ringold, Chicamaugua in the order named. A side trip out from Cartersville of a couple of days and, a similar trip out from Calhoun, will make up features of the trip.

Regular war discipline will be enforced, and advance and rear guards will proceed and follow the regiment. The sketching of the route of march will receive considerable attention, and a practical lesson of Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta will be learned, in the fact that the Seventeenth will traverse the same route for a great portion of the trip. Special precaution will be taken to keep a high standard of health for the regiment, and every gallon of water to be consumed, will be first put through a process of sterilization. The march will be made by the entire regiment with the exception of three officers and 15 per cent of the men, who will remain at the fair for the purpose of looking after and taking care of the property. Colonel Van Orsdale states that fifteen days will be consumed in making the march, allowing the men several substatial rests en route.

IT ONLY COSTS YOU SIXTY CENTS TO PROVE THE VIRTUES OF BOWDEN LITHIA WATER.
Order a Case Today.
Telephones 1086.

HAWKES CRYSTALIZED LENSES TRADE MARK

DID YOU EVER

Consider that your nervousness, headaches, inflamed eyes, poor vision, etc., might be caused by defective eyes which could be relieved of all strain and resulting consequences by glasses, scientifically fitted? When such troubles are due to the eyes, it is wonderful what can be accomplished by correctly fitted glasses.

It might be worth your while to spend a few minutes in our fitting parlors, where we have every modern requisite for refractive examinations.

A. K. HAWKES C
14 Whitehall St. Bell Phon

FLYING THROUGH THE AIR WILL NEVER BE POPULAR

So Declares Sir Hiram Maxim, the World-Famous Inventor.

RISK IS TOO GREAT FOR AVERAGE MORTAL

Inventor Talks Interestingly of the Flying Machine—He Says the Most Perfect Machine Is That of Wright Brothers.

London, July 8.—"I have been told," said Sir Hiram Maxim in a recent interview on the subject of human flight, "that Lord Kelvin a few years ago said that it was a mathematical impossibility that a flying machine could ever be constructed, though personally I am rather inclined to doubt the story; but there is no doubt whatsoever that many less distinguished scientists than Lord Kelvin did think so; many of them indeed pointed out to me various reasons against the possibilities of aerial navigation, and told me frankly that all experiments in that direction were simply waste of time.

"I cannot talk just now of the technical difficulties that lie in the way of making a flying machine; suffice it to state that the chief problem to be overcome is to make the lifting effect of the aeroplanes greater than the weight of the machine, and after many experiments conducted at the Crystal palace I have found that this difficulty is not insurmountable.

"It is now a matter of history that flying machines can be made, and it only remains to be seen how they can be improved and what purposes they can be made to serve.

"The most perfect flying machine yet constructed, I think, is the one made by the Wright Brothers, in America. On its very first trial trip it remained in the air for thirty minutes without even the aid of a gas bag, while it can attain a velocity of 40 miles an hour, and boasts of a steering apparatus that is practically perfect. The French government have purchased this machine, and it will undoubtedly prove, I should say, a most successful weapon of war, a fact that other nations will be bound sooner or later to recognize.

"There can be no doubt that flying machines will before long be largely employed for military purposes, for which they are so much more suited than balloons—in fact, it is possible to picture, without a very great stretch of the imagination, the fate of some great European power being decided at some future date in the air.

Will Not Be Popular.

"But I do not think the flying machine will ever be used for ordinary traffic, and for what may be called 'popular' purposes. People who write about the conditions under which the business and pleasure of the world will be carried on in another hundred years generally make flying machines take the place of railways and steamers, but that such will ever be the case I very much doubt.

"In the first place, the construction of a flying machine will always be extremely costly, and in the next it will never be possible to eliminate the very considerable danger which attends any attempt at aerial navigation. It is far more dangerous to take a trip in a flying machine than in a balloon; perfect though the former may be in construction, there is no getting away from the fact that it is impossible to absolutely control its descent, which at any moment is liable to become dangerously rapid.

"Men will be found in plenty to take the risk of utilizing a flying machine for military purposes when the object to be gained by so doing is of enormous importance, but the average mortal, unless human nature changes a good deal, would not be disposed to take a like risk for the sake of, say, a pleasure trip across the channel in a machine that might at any moment be merged in the waves.

"When I was conducting experiments in the construction of flying machines, a great number of leading scientists came to see them, including Lord Kelvin and Lord Rayleigh. Lord Kelvin was very flattering in his description of my machines, which he described as museums of invention. Thousands of people came down from London to see these machines, and it then struck me that it ought to be possible to devise a flying machine in which anyone that cared might experience the pleasure and excitement of aerial navigation without being carried a long distance.

Inspectors Dismayed.

"I accordingly set about making a captive flying machine which would only travel in a circle, but which, nevertheless, was in every sense of the word a flying machine, for each boat was fitted with aeroplanes and driven by a 200-horse power engine.

"I had my captive flying machine made at my residence whither the county council engineers came to inspect it. The day they came was very windy, an unfavorable circumstance for me, and one that in point of fact killed the chances of bringing my idea to a successful issue, for when the engineers got into the boats and the aeroplanes were started to work, the wind, which was blowing at about 40 miles and hour, so accelerated the speed that the engineers found themselves going through the air at nearly 80 miles an hour, and I fancy that they were very glad to get on terra firma again!

"To make matters worse, when the boats were being emptied, one of the engineers was suddenly and unexpectedly lifted by an aeroplane to a dizzy height, and when he came to earth again I knew my captive flying machine was doomed never to make its appearance as a public licensed vehicle of pleasure.

"Sure enough, the aeroplanes had to be taken off the boats, and the captive flying machine became a roundabout, though ... riously enough an inventor in Amer... had the idea of making a cap... machine at precisely the same ... there are now seventy... machines in the United ... carry over seven millions ... a year. ...ture of the flying machine ... I have said before, in its ... military purposes, toward ... is making far more prog... general public are aware."

HYPNOTISM USED IN OPERATIONS

Most Satisfactory Results Have Been Obtained.

Patients Are Placed in a Deep Hypnotic Sleep During Operation, and After Being Awakened Later, the Processes Continue Normal.

Special Cable.

London, July 8—Remarkable instances of the use of hypnotism in ordinary medical practice by Mr. Douglas Bryan, M. R. C. S., of Leicester, are described by him in The Medical Times and Hospital Gazette.

The success attained leads him to believe that hypnotism and hypnotic suggestion, so little recognized by the greater number of medical men, are a thoroughly legitimate and valuable therapeutic adjunct.

In each case, of course, the patient consented to be hypnotised. One instance was that of an operation performed on a lady, aged 30, for an abscess of the breast while she was in the hypnotic sleep. On being awakened she asserted she had felt no pain and remembered nothing of the operation. Healing was effected quite normally in about a week.

A case of extreme interest was that of a married woman, aged 24, who proved an excellent subject for hypnotic suggestion, and was brought safely through the ordeal of confinement while in a deep hypnotic sleep. Once after about a quarter of an hour, the patient roused, but Mr. Bryan again induced sleep easily, and now took the precaution, which he had before neglected, of suggesting at intervals that she should keep asleep and feel no pain.

She so remained for a considerable time, and was not awakened by the medical man until twenty minutes after the child's birth. She roused immediately, said she felt quite comfortable, and remembered nothing subsequent to the induction of sleep except the circumstances that happened during her momentary awakening. Her cataleptic condition was most useful, Mr. Bryan records, and facilitated his duties.

A man aged about forty was brought to him for treatment by hypnotic suggestion for dipsomania. He was just getting over a three-days' drinking debauch and was in an extremely nervous and trembling condition. His pulse was beating at the rate of 120 per minute. He complained of excessive discomfort about the cardiac region and palpitation.

"I told him he would soon feel better, and succeeded in getting him into a light sleep. I made suggestions regarding the cardiac discomfort, etc., and that the pulse should become slower. He roused of his own accord in about one and a half minutes, waking with a start. I immediately took his pulse again, and found it beating 88 to the minute. All feelings of discomfort had disappeared and did not return, his astonishment at the result being most marked."

"I have good hopes," the writer adds, "of eventually curing him of dipsomania."

Insomnia was another malady which the writer treated in the case of a woman by hypnotic suggestion.

JEALOUS MAN SHOOTS WIFE

Manalo Seriously Shoots Wife and Wounds Man With Her.

New Orleans, La., July 8.—Peter Manalo today shot his wife and Adam Roux because he found the latter in his house this morning at an early hour. Mrs. Manalo is probably fatally injured, but Roux was only slightly wounded. Manalo, who is the keeper of a meat market, went to work this morning and the shooting occurred after his return home.

Strikingly Appropriate.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

Caller—This is a fine davenport you have. By the way, isn't "davenport" a curious name for a piece of furniture?

Ardluk—No; it's all right in this case, but it's devilish annoying. Every time I look at that davenport I am reminded that Iowa lot of money on it.

On Jeweler's Scales.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.)

The grocer had just sold a 3-pound can of tomatoes.

"But it's only 36 ounces," said the customer in gentle expostulation, "and it ought to be 48. You don't sell by Troy weight, do you?"

"Certainly," replied the grocer, maintaining a seemly calm, "we sell this brand by Troy weight. It's a perfect jewel, you know."

Where He'd Be.

(From The Cleveland Leader.)

Mrs. McSosh—I wish all the saloons in creation were in the bottom of the sea.

Mr. McSosh—Gee, you gotta mean dis'stion! Wanner get me drown', eh?

Boy Got $5 for Flagging Train.

(From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Earl Baker, the Upper Alton boy who flagged the Chicago and Alton limited train a month ago to save it from striking a pole which had fallen across the track, received a check for $5 yesterday from the railway officials as a testimonial of appreciation.

The claim of the Baker boy was disputed by several other persons, and the railway company sent a representative to Upper Alton to make an investigation, with the result that the $5 gift was sent to Baker.

Should Have Known Better.

"A man in our state was struck by lightning one day last week while playing croquet," said the gentleman from Ohio.

"Served him right," rejoined the Kentucky colonel. "I ain't got no sympathy for a man who doesn't know enough to stick to poker."

Unsatisfactory.

"Ah," sighed the lovesick youth, "if you would only return my love!"

"That's just what I intend to do," replied the maid with the cold storage heart. "I haven't any earthly use for it."

And still he wasn't satisfied.

PENSION CRAFT FOR BALFOURS

Former Premier and His Brother Involved in Scandal.

As Prime Minister, Arthur Balfour Obtained Pension of $6,000 a Year for His Brother Gerald, Who Has Never Made a Living.

Special Cable.

London, July 8.—As prime minister of England the late marquis of Salisbury looked well after his relations. Probably Arthur Balfour would never have attained such distinguished eminence in public life had he not had the good fortune to be the marquis of Salisbury's nephew. But when he succeeded his uncle as prime minister he followed his uncle's example by doing his best for his connection. An instance in point is the granting of a pension of $6,000 a year to his brother, Gerald Balfour, under circumstances which have just come to light that in any other country would be called scandalous, and in America especially would arouse a storm of indignation.

At Cambridge, Gerald Balfour took the first class classical tripos, and has ever since been a shining example of the little value of classical honors as a measure of a man's worth in this work-a-day world. He is 53 years old, and has taken advantage of the abundant leisure he has enjoyed to become an expert with the knitting needle. He can embroider. Macrame work and comes easy to his deft fingers. In crazywork he is also an adept. But these unusual masculine accomplishments would hardly suffice to keep the wolf from any man's door.

Fortunately for Gerald Balfour, he has never had to make a living in any job that was open to competition. His brother made him president of the board of trade with a seat in the cabinet and a salary of $10,000 a year. Probably that office had never before been filled by a man with such little knowledge of anything connected with trade. But that did not prevent Arthur Balfour, at prime minister, considering the project of creating a new office for his brother, that of minister of commerce, with a salary of $25,000 a year. The scheme, however, fell through. Meanwhile there had been so much growling over Gerald's incompetence as president of the board of trade that Arthur deemed it advisable to shift him. He made him president of the local government board at the same salary and with a seat in the cabinet.

When the conservative government's resignation became inevitable the question arose what was to be done for poor Gerald, who was so manifestly incapable of earning his own living. There are a fixed number of pensions open to exministers. Arthur Balfour found them all preempted. The last one—$6,000 a year—had been granted to a former chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Presumably in applying for it Sir Michael had made the required declarations that his means did not allow him to maintain the position of an ex-minister, though what that involves nobody knows. After Sir Michael had secured the pension he sold a piece of property to the government for $50,000, which was considerably more than it was worth. Notwithstanding the rule laid down by Mr. Gladstone, when he was prime minister, that the recipient of such a pension should surrender it if at any time he received any considerable accession of fortune, Sir Michael still considered himself justified in hanging on to the $6,000 a year drawn from the national treasury.

There was no chance of getting a pension for Gerald unless Sir Michael could be induced to give his pension up. He was offered a peerage and accepted it, taking the title of lord St. Aldwyn. Then he surrendered his pension, although the peerage had not added a dollar to his income. Of course there is no direct evidence that the offer of a peerage to Sir Michael was made conditional on his relinquishing his pension that Gerald Balfour might get it, but few juries would hesitate to accept the responsibility of finding that such a bargain had been made. Gerald Balfour applied for the pension the day after Sir Michael had relinquished it, and before the public knew anything of his self-denial Arthur Balfour's last official act as prime minister and first lord of the treasury was to grant the pension to his brother. And still Englishmen will maintain that there is nothing like political jobbery in England.

The English Ha-Ha.

(From Country Life in America.)

Literally it is an extremely clever arrangement of the landscape gardener of long ago (for one may suppose he was of long ago, as the ha-ha is found oftenest in old places), and it is the device of one who dealt with English gardens attached to broad English private parks. Its raison d'etre is the following.

In most private parks deer, cattle or sheep are usually pastured, partly for the utilitarian purpose of fertilization and close cropping of the turf and partly because of their forming a picturesque detail. Deer are obviously ornamental, so are fine cattle, especially small herds of the shaggy black Highland bulls or stag-eyed Jerseys, and nothing produces a more softly completing effect than a scattered flock of snow white sheep, straying and nibbling or resting in groups under spreading boughs of oaks and beeches. From these, of course, the garden must be protected by some sufficient barrier, and for this purpose the ha-ha was invented.

A feature of most park surrounded pleasure grounds is that it was part of the designer's plan that they shall not appear to be limited by any stretch of fence or hedge which would break the line of sight, but that the garden shall produce the effect of melting into the sward of the park and seem to be part of its broad sweeps and spaces. A hedge or fence would form an obvious boundary, and the ha-ha was the ingenious alternative.

A dry moat is dug where lawns join park lands. One side, that toward the lawns, is perpendicular; the other gently slopes; the tops are carefully leveled with each other and the whole nearly turfed. The perpendicular side is usually fitted with a short horizontal fence of wire netting to prevent incursions of rabbits. No animal can cross this, and when it is carefully leveled the result achieved is that, even when one stands at a distance of only a few yards from it, the eye notes no break in the sweep of the turf and sees nothing of the barrier, either depression or fencing, the moat being below the line of view instead of forming a limiting obstruction to it.

FUNERAL RITES HELD OVER TWO BROTHERS



The Little Boy Sitting in the Chair Is Ira Langley, Who Was Killed by a Street Car Saturday Afternoon. He Is Surrounded by His Brothers and Sister.

Little Ira Langley, Killed by Street Car, and Baby Brother Interred Near Sandy Springs.

The funeral services were held yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock over the bodies of little Ira Langley, who was run over and killed by a street car late Saturday afternoon, and his baby brother, Fred, who died on Friday.

The two little boys were interred in Providence church yard near Sandy Springs church. They are survived by their father, T. C. Langley, of 15 Tumlin street, and three sisters and two brothers.

The accident to little Ira was rendered all the sadder because of the previous visits death had paid to the same family. Several months ago Mrs. Langley died, and last Friday Fred, the baby, of the household, who had been sick for some time, following his mother.

Ira was standing in front of a store on Marietta street, his sister holding him by the hand. Seeing his pet dog on the street the little fellow wanted to go out and get him, and jerking away from his sister, dashed into the street and in front of a passing street car which was on him before he realized his danger. The motorman did all in his power to prevent the accident but the child was too near the car at the time.

SHOOTS DAUGHTER THEN KILLS SELF

Terrible Tragedy in Leading Geneva Hotel.

Russian Lady and Little Daughter Found Bleeding in Their Apartments — Immense Sensation Caused in Geneva, Where People Are Well Known.

Special Cable.

Geneva, July 8.—A Russian Lady, Mme Spoliansky, with her little daughter and the Comtesse Gorodevsky, her aunt, arrived at the Hotel National, the largest and most fashionable hotel in Geneva, intending, as she said, to make a long stay. The comtesse, on her return from early mass, entered her niece's room and was horrified to find the bodies of both mother and daughter lying across the bed, with blood streaming from ghastly bullet wounds in the head. Assistance was summoned, but it was at once seen that the mother was beyond help; the little girl was found to be still breathing, and was removed to the hospital, where the operation of trepanning was successfully performed.

The tragedy has produced an immense sensation in Geneva, where Mme. Spoliansky was well known in social circles; her little girl was one of the brightest and most popular inmates of the hotel. It was asserted that the dead lady was the victim of a Russian nihilistic persecution, and certain statements made by her recently, as to her being in constant fear of some impending disaster, seemed to give color to the report. The dead lady's husband is a well-known advocate of St. Petersburg. I learn from a friend of the dead lady at the hotel, that the room in which the tragedy took place showed signs of a terrific fight for life on the part of the little victim, who, awakened at her mother's approach, had evidently struggled madly to escape. She was shot through the head as she was endeavoring to conceal herself under the bed, the mother immediately turning the weapon upon herself with fatal effect. The little victim is still living, but her recovery is very doubtful.

Love Plants of West Indies.

(From The Philadelphia Record.)

"Did you ever hear of the love plant?" asked Captain Atwater of the schoolship Saratoga, who was showing several visitors over the old craft the other day. "I have several in the cabin."

He showed three small leaves attached to the ceiling by strings. They were without any soil or foundation, but were green, and from each there sprouted a dozen or more little leaves, greener and fresher than the main leaf itself.

"During our last cruise in the West Indies," the captain continued, "I visited a deserted English fortress, which was grown over with shrubbery. A native plucked several leaves from a vine and told me to hang them somewhere and write the name of my best girl on them. 'If they die,' he said, 'she does not love you. If they sprout, she does. I put my wife's name on one and and my two daughters' names on the others. You see, although they have been without nourishment for three months, all three are sprouting well and my family's affections seem assured."

A Bungler.

(From The Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"I kind of feel sorry for that Kansas fellow," remarked Senator Graball. "The only difference between him and us is that he got nailed.

"But think of getting nailed on a little easy game like this," remonstrated Senator Klutch. "No; I can't raise any great amount of sympathy for him."

MEDIUM PROVES TRUE PROPHET

Fleurier Was Told He Would Be Killed by Car.

In a Few Hours After the Medium Uttered the Prophecy Fleurier Fell From a Car and Was Killed.

Special Cable.

Paris, July 8.—A spiritualistic medium's prophecy was fulfilled in a remarkable manner last night by the death of Antoine Fleurier, who was killed at midnight by a motor car.

M. Fleurier, who was himself a spiritualist, was dining last night with some bachelor friends, who noticed that he was downcast and silent.

They rallied him for being glum, when M. Fleurier said he had been told by a medium that he would be killed by a motor car at midnight that evening.

"I have arranged all my affairs, and made my will," he said. "And before leaving you all tonight I shall say goodby to you for ever, for I am certain you will never see me alive again."

Everybody tried to laugh M. Fleurier out of his fears, but without success.

After the party broke up at 11:30 o'clock Fleurier and a friend who lives in the same neighborhood failed to find a cab. They started to walk home together, and had not gone far when the hoot of a motor car horn was heard as they were crossing a road.

There was plenty of time for them to get across the road, but M. Fleurier, who seemed to be hypnotized with terror, remained in the middle of it and was run down.

He was picked up and hurried to a hospital, where he died at midnight.

Tragedy of a Lost Shell.

(From The New York Times.)

The Natal Mercury (South Africa) tells the story of a Boer farmer named Moolman, who found a 4.7 naval shell lying on the veldt unexploded and took it home to his sister. She wanted the shell for decoration purposes, and began to dig out the lyddite, and, to soften it, poured cold water upon it. The lyddite and water began to effervesce, and the girl went indoors, and, from the end of the passage, watched the shell, which lay upon the doorstep.

Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and Miss Moolman fell dead, struck in the breast by a piece of shell. The whole house was wrecked, every pane of glass, every window frame, and every door being cast to the ground, and most of the furniture being unset and smashed.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for the week ending July 7, 1906.

Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid for each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Pearl Arnold, Miss Leid Adams, Miss Ella Adams, Mrs. E. W. Anhuter, Mrs Annie Armstrong, Mrs Sarah Andrews, Mrs Buffie Arnold, Mattie Allen, Nell Vivie Armstrong, Alice Alexander.

B—Miss Annie Bishop, Miss Annie Brady, Miss Daisy Burd, Miss Frances Brown, Miss Marie Bridley, Miss Lina Barksdale, Miss Callie Bailey, Miss Alice Belcher, Miss Bertha Burkes, Miss Rena Burkes, Miss Dora Blackmon, Miss Willie Bornar, Miss Lucy C Bouden, Miss Ada Victory Brown, Miss Helen Brooks, Miss Estelle Bryant, Miss Hattie Brenson, Miss Margie Brown, Miss Mary Bruce, Miss Henrietta Brown, Miss Ada Brown, Miss Elise Borshort, Miss Tthel Burrows, Miss Maud Brewer, Miss Hattie Baulden, Miss Lillie Barnett, Miss Mary Jane Batchelor, Miss Ida Beverly, Miss Ala Burdett, Mrs. J. W. Barrett, Mrs E L Bertels, Mrs Hannah Beard, Mrs A J Barrow, Mrs Mary Barnes, Mrs A B Broughton, Mrs K W Babcock, Mrs Ada Bailey, Mrs Lizzie Banks, Mrs Janie Beal, Mrs Mary Battle, Mrs Cora Bostwickfi Mrs Alice Brown, Mrs Lola Brown, Mrs Lizzie Brown, Mrs Wallace Burnham, Mrs Nannie Burks, Mrs A B Brown, Mrs Culman Benne, Mrs Ida Benjamin, Mrs Julia Base, Mrs Lizzie Beavers, Mrs Lena E Brown, Mrs Susie Balden, Mrs Dora Dennis Bottom, Mrs Missouri Baker, Mrs Carrie R Barnett, Mrs Annie Bunkis, Mrs Birda Bailey, Mrs Emma Blackwell, Mrs Black, Mrs Catherine Brown, Mrs Carrie Brown, Mrs Willie Barnes.

C—Miss Genia Coyners, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Alice Custer, Miss Violet Cooper, Miss Emma Clement, Miss Bud Croft, Miss Maud Campbell, Miss Maggie Crswford, Miss Lena Cullars, Miss Callie M Cosby, Mrs G W Chappell, Mrs Eldridge Cutts, Mrs A Croft, Mrs Crane, tie S Calhoun, Mrs W M Callahan.

D—Miss Meta Duke, Miss Minnie Deacons, Miss Elizabeth Dunwoody, Mrs Hattie Davies, Mrs Carrie Dozier, Mrs H Z Duke, Mrs Edna L Dent, Mrs Estelle Deane, Mrs H F Dean, Mrs Emma L Dodd, Mrs Maggie Duffy, Mrs ella Darnell.

E—Miss Lucile Eason, Miss Susie Ev- Mrs Hattie Carlston, Lilew Calhoun Netcrett, Mrs J E Ewing, Mrs W B Estes, Mrs John D Easterlin, Mrs Jack Edwards.

F—Miss Eva Freeman, Mrs V K Fraser, Mrs Lula Fowler Mrs Mamie Fitts, Mrs Lula M Ferrell, Mrs Julia Fain, Mrs Flossie, Mrs Sallie Folger.

G.—Mrs Minnie A Gray, Mrs Carrie Graham, Mrs Bertha Griffin.

H—Miss Fannie Heard, Miss Mary E Hughes, Miss Dora Humphrey, Miss Mattie Heath, Miss Annie Hawkins, Miss Annice Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, Miss Annie Haines, Miss Jennie Herndon, Miss Lena Hanlon, Miss Kate Hammel, Miss Alice Hicks, Mrs Sarah Harvey, Mrs Nealy Howard, Mrs Alice Henderson, Mrs E B Harmon, Mrs Susan Harp, Mrs Harry Harrington, Mrs P H Humphreys, Mrs W H Hendricks, Mrs Mary Hinligan, Mrs J D Hill, Mrs Eva Hithcock, Mrs A H Hunt, Mollie Harrison, Dunzella Howard.

I—Miss Hattie Ivory.

J—Miss Kate Johnson, Miss Jennie L Johnson, Miss Julia Johnson, Mrs Ola Jenkins, Mrs Ovilla Joyce, Mrs Sarah Jackson, Mrs Blanche Jones, Mrs Anna Jones, Mrs Cora Johnson, Mrs Hattie Jones, Mrs L Johnston, Mrs Nina Janigan, Mrs Jordon, Martha Ann Jackson, Lizzie .. James, Mattie Jones, Carrie Johnson.

K—Miss Gennie Kelly, Miss Grace Kelly, Miss Mima Kuber, Mrs Lizzie Kelsey.

L—Miss Margaret Lewis, Miss Lilly Lester, Miss Lena Lee, Mrs Ida Little, Mrs Horace Lee, Mrs M H Ladue, Lillian Lewis, Mrs Ruby Lane.

M—Miss Fannie May, Miss Mattie Moss, Miss Fannie Morris, Miss Etta Miles, Miss Laura Martin, Miss Dora Mardell, Miss Ella Matthews, Miss Isabell Michley, Miss Rosa Mitchell, Miss Minnie Millraks, Miss Eleanor McCann, Miss Ethel McKenzie, Miss Florence McWilliams, Mrs Louise Miller, Mrs M Miller, Mrs George Meyers, Mrs Ella Middleton, Mrs Harriet Maddox, Mrs Maggie Maddox, Mrs Mattie McKenie, Mrs M A McWilliams, Mrs W R McLawhorn, Mrs Eva Momont, Mrs Clayton Mathews, Mrs J E McCulley, Lizelle Morgan, Emilie Mason, Cornelia Maxwell, Lillian McWilliams, Ella Mack, Hattie McCoughlin, Blanche Middlemist, Lucy McNear, J H McAllister.

N—Miss Bettie Nolen, Miss Mary Neal, Miss E M Nell, Mrs Matilda Nichols (2), Mrs Ball Nace, Mrs J A Northcut, Mrs Nichols, Mamie Nichols, Rosa Nathan.

O—Miss Lizzie Owen, Miss Mamie Owens, Mrs F L Orr.

P—Miss Mary Poll, Miss Ella Gradye Peavy, Miss Clara Peavy, Miss Annie Pleasant, Miss Anita Peeples, Miss Bertha Patterson Miss Mable Powers, Miss Minnie Powell, Mrs J C Pruitt, Mrs Jessie Pruitt, Mrs Cora Price, Mrs John Jay Phillips, Mrs Stella Peters, Mrs Savanna Phillips, Mrs Betley Plunkett Mrs Hattie Pruitt.

R—Miss Beatrice Robinson, Miss Lizzie Rention, Miss Eva Reeds, col., Miss Lora Richards, Miss Annie Rainney (2), Miss Lyda Roberts, Miss Dot and Irene Rockmore, Miss Alley May Rainney, Miss Hattie Roach, Mrs Minnie Rogers, Mrs C J Reid, Mrs C W Randall, Mrs R M Reaves, Mrs Mary Robert, Mrs Elizabeth Reeves, Mrs Bell Roberts, Mrs Rebecca Ransom, Mrs Ella Rustle.

S—Miss Esie Stevens, Miss Theo Smith, Miss Pauline Shirley, Miss M Shuffield, Miss Henrietta Stokes, Miss Margaret Solomon, Miss Sarah Smith, Miss Amand Saunders, Miss Angeline Slaughter, Miss Pearl Sears, Miss Louise Scott, Miss Lula May Shaw, Miss Gillie Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Tettie Strickland, Mrs E H Smith, Mrs M E Satter, Mrs Martha Scott, Mrs Willie Smith, Mrs G Sarvis, Mrs A L Sanderson, Mrs Mary Spivey, Mrs Irene Segars, Mrs A G Snider, Mrs C R Stovall, Mrs A C Stanford, Mrs Sweetland, Mrs Lula Shaw, Mrs Rex Stafford, Mrs Sims, Mrs Steels, Lela Shock, Lula Shamon, Emma Smith, Mary Stuart.

T—Miss Annie Thomas, Miss Katherine Tutt, Miss Burma Turin, Miss Mary Tugmis, Miss Thomas, Miss Lizzie Tomas, Miss Mary Thompson, Mrs. Bertha Thomas, Mrs Jennie Terry, Mrs Eva Taylor, Mrs Sallie Terry, Mrs Annie D P Tayor, Mrs William Turner, Mrs Maud Truitt, Mrs Ada Turner, Mrs Wm Tompkins, Mrs James Trotter, Margaret C Tinsley.

U—Minnie Upshaw.

V—Miss Genevie Veazy, Mrs Callie Varner, Mrs E M Vaughn.

W—Miss Julia Wood, Miss Mozelland Wright, Miss Georgia Wright, Miss Annie Wagoner, Miss Camilla Wood, Miss Stella White, Miss Jessie Wiggins, Miss Rosa Watkins, Mrs Mattie Walker, Mrs Daisy Wood, Mrs Clarke V Waldron, Mrs Zadie Wilson, Mrs Emma Walker.

Y—Mrs Ella Young, Mrs Minetta Young.

Men's List.

A—Thomas Anderson, Park Anderson, J W Allen, H C Anderson, J L Astin, Sam Alexander, Robt D Allen, Thomas Anthony, J Frank Aldred, H D Anopleno, J P Abel, J W Allen, Willie Ashon, J A Anderson.

B—Robt Brooks, A L Bridwell & Co., W G Brantley, W S Bramlett, A D Binford, George Barnes, E Z Brown, Jno R Brooks, A D Booker, Lenny Brannon, Fred G Barwold, E Butcher, Charles Baleman, G W Bayner, Wesley Bigham, W E Bibb, (3) Earle Bord, J L Butler, J E Barlow, Frank W Buxton, A J Beggs, Prof Bennett, Harry Braner, M H Birnah, Elliott Butts, F A Brown, J J Brown Gordon Bradley, C B Bearden, John Benson, H M Bridwell, Banner B Brown, J W Bince., J B Brown, A L Brown, C L Bragg, Frank Brookes, Bailey radley, A J rown, Jas Barnes, Jim Bailey, F E Bullard, D L Blasselle, Herman Bankston, Alex Baker, Johnnie Bush, Robt Ballew, Will Bowles, Ira E Beekman, J F Beeson, C E Bennett, J W Blyth; Erwin Barrow, Claude Baldwin, Clarence Brown, Asberry Ballard, Bob Bowry, A Bass, Tom Bohannon, J B Bastwick, Dr C B Billinshey.

C—C H Calhoun, Cleveland Collier (2), Willie Carlaston, T A Carroll, W G Clemens, Tom Cannon, Norman Cooledge, J T Collins, Bob Cain, Bart Carter, Jim Coffee, H E Choate, Judge W a Covington, J C Cook, J D Cobb, Baxter F Cannon, Dr Liberty Cheney, John Cone, Calvin Campbell, W H Craig, J T Cross, J M Crow, W P Connally, Walter Connally, M F Crawley, Smith Calhoun, Fayete Chester, Robt Chapin, Arthur Carr, Charlie Crowder.

D—R C Davidson (2), T W Deviney, Tom Dudley, Fate Diamond (2), J A Donnally, A A Davis, Tucker Demps, R G Dean, W P Dunaway, M L Duncan, M W Duncan, Tula Donaldson, J A Dobson, Edward DeLeon, Jerry Donald.

E—Chas B Evans, George Evans, Kirby B Ellis, Jno W Emmerson, Willie Elliott, Willie Ester, H B Elliott (2), Bennie Elder, J E Evans, G B Everett & Co (2).

F—A O Fairchild, A Fortshaw, Elisha Flood, Geo W French, Jesse Finch, J P Fort, Jamen Forsham, A J Ferrelle, Foster, W R Flagg, Claud Folds, Ed Fulner, Mack Fremont, Mack Favors, S I Ford, T J Fallon.

G—Bue Gaskin, Richard Green, E C Gordon.

H—Tiddel Hayes, G H Heard, L M Hawkins, Dr Herbert Herring, Alford Howerly, A J Harp, Mr Howard, Milton Howard, Flournoy Harvey, Chas S Hedges, C J Hindry, G W Howell, Geo Haines, Bromer Henry, Samuel Hurtelle, Jno H Holder, Chas Henning, W N Horne, W H Hill, Dr W H Harrison, Fred Hauser, M A Hancock, A H Harrison, Will High, Willie Gills, R D Hill, Chas B Haskins, H B Hirscher, Arthur Herron, Mr Hill, A H Harrison, Charley Hall, Paul F Howell, Will Howell.

J—Ross Jones, Henry J Johns, Paul Jones, Cline Jonas, Rev P J Jackson, John N Jones, Prof Tobia Jones, J E Jones, Clint Jones, S R Jones, John A Jones, Walter Johnson (2), Louis N Johnson, J Jourdain.

K—Louis Kimball, Robt Kirksey, J W Kent, C R Kent, Earl Kimbrel.

L—Connally Linie, Bill Lemon, Newton Landrum, F H Lamar, L A Lindsay, J D Lippincott & Co, D M Lyle, James Lewis, Arthur Levy, C K Lawson, Prof G B Lemon, W J Lean, Rev L C Lacy, Francis Luce, Dr C A Lindman.

M—D W Morgan, C A Mullins, Dr P L Moore, Paul Mosley, Edgar McFadden, Geo McGhan & Son, Chas G Murray, A H Morris, Jesse McGehee, Thomas Majors, T Maguire, F M Marohman, John Morgan, Mr McCullum, Gerald C Merchant, Jose Mutiel, J A Mullander, J P Merritt, Chas G Murray, Tom Merrett, L M McClayton, H W Morgan, John Morgan, W C Meallor, Rev Sparke W Milton, John A Mulkey, Henry Morros, Ed Murphy, James Manning, Albert A Moyer (2), Jno McCooney, C B McCombs, Ed Mooney, M E McSherry, J C McDonald, A J McPhera, Chas McCurry, H Macon, Will Miller, E W Martin, C S Moore, D E McDonald, Cliff McCoy, Robt Marley, A J McAlpin, Dr J H Morris, R S Mitchell, has Maule, Frederick A Markey, Eugene Martin, Thos McKinley, J H Miller, J H McCord, Eddie Mitchell, R S Mitchell, T E Marsh, Thomas Major, Fred McDonald, Albert Mitchell.

N—Mr Niel, Geo Andrew Nicols.

O—S W Oglesby.

P—J F Peters, Francis Peppers, Richard Palm, R T Peavy, Robt Parks, Dr W R Price, Oscar Phelps, E Pouley, Dan Poteat, Willie Peter, Claud H Portor, Sam Pitts, Joe Padgett, Dr Padson, Jeff Phillips, L L Patton, Lonnie Parks, Clay Perrick, Lonnie Pace, Paschall Phillips, B S Paine.

R—A C. Roberts (22), E W Robinson, C W Ruff, Allen Ricter, Dr W P Rhodes, H A Richards, W A Reynolds, Thomas L Roberts Nathan Reaves, David Rice, M L Roberts, J F Robinson, J Bailey Rosson, Dr W F Rhodes, Edw W Robertson, F A Ritchey, C W Remson, E A Rogers, E W Rice, J T Reams, John Ray.

S—Chas L Smith, Columbus Smith, Charlie Smith, Nick Scemiorsis, Chas Shaw (2), George Stokes, Mr Sullivan, N L Starnes, Dr Smith, William H Sheats, Jr, J E Shickel, Al Sidney Smith, Will Smith, T A Shelton, R T Smith, John Schmitt, David Sanders, Jesse Sims, George Shurmary, Sam Salzman, Willie Smith.

T—H Toper, A C Thompson, Jno N Touchstone, Lessie Tayloe, John Tell, James Turner, Will Turner, Lenard Turner, J L Taylor, Jim Thomas.

U—A W Utting.

W—L H Williams, Walter Wright, Uncle Willie, Daniel Williams, Gilbert Walden, Geo Wormble, G E Wallace, David Walton.

Y—B P Young.

Miscellaneous.

Alexander Bros, Ladies' Exchange, Kliam Lum Co, Wright and Graham, Taylor Carmady Buggy, Atlanta Typewriter Co, Atlanta Transfer Co, Atlanta Mutual Fire Ins Co, Carrington and Thomas, National Publishing House, Ga State Association of Public Accountants, Mill Paper Bags Co, The Mother Remedies Co, Peaslie-Gaulbert, Keeler Drug Co, McEachern & Son, Thomas Bros Mnfg Jewelers, Galpin & Co.

Stations.

STATION A, ATLANTA, GA.

Located near corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs Mattie E Brewster.

FT. McPHERSON STATION, ATLANTA, GA.

Located directly opposite to entrance to Fort McPherson.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Jiniver Locket.

MEN'S LIST.

W H Lovett, J A Smith.

SOUTH ATLANTA STATION, ATLANTA, GA.

Located near junction of Jonesboro and McDonough roads.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Maud Allen, Miss Hattie Dunn.

MEN'S LIST.

R B Buffington, W A Garrett, Ris Jensun.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail, have same addressed to street and number, rural free delivery number, or station.

J. F. THIBADEAU,
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Continue to talk good shop sense about their retiring sale Men's fine Hats and Furnishings.

Hundreds of men are just waking up to the importance of this sale and finding out what a smart thing it is to take advantage of the good things that are here.

Saturday recorded more sales and more customers than any day in our history. Why?

Reliable Merchandise Best Fabrics at Factory Cost--- THAT'S WHY!

PIRATES TAKE FINAL CONTEST

Breitenstein Pitched Nice Ball, But Had No Support.

New Orleans, La., July 8.—Errors and timely hitting won the last game of the series for Shreveport today by the score of 4 to 2.

Heavy rains delayed the start and made the game slow. Breitenstein pitched excellent ball, but lacked support.

Score:

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Evans, 2b..	3	1	0	4	1	0
Burnes, ss..	5	1	1	0	4	1
Abstein, 1b..	4	0	1	9	0	0
Daley, lf..	4	1	1	2	0	0
King, cf..	3	0	0	8	0	0
Hess, 3b..	4	0	2	0	2	0
Rapp, c..	4	0	0	2	0	1
Gilks, rf..	4	0	0	2	0	0
Fritz, p..	4	1	0	0	4	0
Totals..	35	4	5	27	11	2

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rickert, lf..	5	0	2	2	0	0
Cargo, 2b..	4	0	2	3	3	0
Atz, ss..	3	0	0	3	5	1
Blake, cf..	5	0	0	1	0	0
Knoll, rf..	3	0	0	1	0	0
Beck, 1b..	3	0	1	10	1	1
O'Brien, 3b....	4	0	1	0	2	2
Stratton, c..	4	1	1	5	3	2
Breitenstein, p..	4	1	2	2	5	1
Totals..	35	2	9	27	19	7

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Shreveport.. .. .. 003 000 010—4	5	2	
New Orleans.. .. ..001 000 001—2	9	7	

Summary: Two-base hits, Breitenstein; three-base hits, Abstein; stolen bases, Daley; sacrifice hits, Cargo, Beck; double plays, Cargo to Atz; struck out, by Breitenstein 6, Fritz 1; base on balls, by Breitenstein 3, Fritz 3; passed balls, Stratton; left on bases, New Orleans 11, Shreveport 7; first base on errors, New Orleans 1; Shreveport 6. Time of game, 1:59. Umpire, Buckley.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0.

St. Louis, July 8.—Cincinnati won from the locals today in a pitchers' battle between Beebe and Weimer.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.. .. .. ..000 000 000—0	5	1	
Cincinnati .. .. ..000 000 001—1	4	0	

Batteries—Beebe and Grady and McCarthy; Weimer and Livingston. Time, 1:45. Umpires, Carpenter and Klem.

Pittsburg 3, Chicago 1.

Chicago, July 8.—After eight innings of superb pitching and great fielding, the locals gave Pittsburg the game in the ninth inning on a wild throw.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .. ..000 000 001—1	6	1	
Pittsburg .. ..000 000 003—3	5	0	

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Willis and Gibson. Time, 1:55. Umpires, Johnstone and O'Day.

MID-SEASON DISCOUNT.

Panamas cleaned, shaped, with new band and sweat, $1.25. Bussey, 28½ Whitehall. ***

Amateur Athletic Union.

New York, July 8.—The National Amateur Athletic Union championship committee, of which James E. Sullivan, of New York, is chairman, announced today that it has been decided to hold the junior and senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Travers Island, the outdoor home of the New York Athletic Club, the seniors to be held on September 9, and the juniors on Thursday or Friday preceding.

National Golf Tourney.

New York, July 8.—The national amateur golf championship will be decided on the links at Englewood, N. J., this week, with H. Chandler Egan, of Chicago, who won the championship two years in succession, as one of the contestants. Others who will play are Walter J. Travis, who was American champion three years; Jerome D. Travis, of Princeton, the Metropolitan champion; D. E. Sawyer, of Chicago; Harold Weber, of Toledo, and A. L. White, of Boston.

Taft Leaves for North Carolina.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary Taft left tonight for Greensboro, N. C., where he goes to deliver a speech before North Carolina republicans, whose state convention will be held Tuesday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Louisville—First game, Louisville 10, Toledo 5; second game, Louisville 9, Toledo 4.

At Columbus—Columbus 3, Indianapolis 0.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 3.

At Kansas City—Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 0.

GOSSIP BALLS SMASHED BY NUMEROUS RACKETS

NAT THORNTON and Bryan Grant, of Atlanta, who won the championship in doubles Saturday in the southern tennis tourney, now have the distinction of turning the same trick in three tournaments, the Southern, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf States. More credit is due them for taking the cup in the first named meet for the reason that they faced a greater number and worthier opponents than in any of the other events. Entries from eleven different states figured in the tourney pulled off here last week, and they were veterans of many other like occasions.

R. G. Hunt, of Almeda, Cal., who was one of the team defeated by Grant and Thornton, attends most every tourney of note held in the country, and is a player who makes a game fight to the finish, never gets in the air, and puts up the same stiff play from start to finish of his matches. Hunt in winning the singles from Cowan Rogers, of Knoxville, Tenn., duplicated his feat of a tourney for the championship of Tennessee, held some time ago. After the match on last Friday Rogers stated that Hunt had always gotten the best of him in their former matches, and it seems that the winner of the singles' cup of the Southern tourney has a habit of carrying off first prizes.

Hunt's fine work last week startled many who had never witnessed the champion in action. Hunt frequently made returns appearing impossible, and turned loose smashes with rifle ball velocity. His service was very hard to handle, and the fact that he made few faults rendered it the more effective.

Mr. Lee, who calls Grand Rapids, Mich., his home, displayed excellent form, and while his tennis was not up to his partner's standard, it was of the variety that wins.

Grant and Thornton had very little on the visitors, and it was by good generalship and good judgment in coaching, coupled with a little faster work at times than that of the opposition, that brought the cup to Atlanta.

Miss May Logan, of New Orleans, played remarkably well in her matches, having a confidence that brings about results. Miss Logan has worked in a number of contests with fast male players, and this brought her play up wonderfully. Miss Kathleen Brown, of Atlanta, is not the inferior of Miss Logan at the game, and with a little more practic would have made a much better showing or probably would have won the cup.

The loser in singles, Dr. Karl Little, of Cincinnati, is a wielded of the racquet who will be heard from in other tournaments. It could be judged from his play that he was off at the time of the finals, and somehow could not work in his true form. The scores of his match with Hunt indicate that the affair was one-sided in the extreme, but the contest was hard fought, conttrary to appearances.

Many of the southern tuorney's entries will go to Macon for the meet there. Grant and Thornton was attend and represent [illegible] both singles and doubles. Players from the city will enter, and the holders of the southern championship stand a better chance of winning thany any of the others.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Southern League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Shreveport	71	43	28	.606
New Orleans	73	43	30	.589
Birmingham	70	41	29	.586
Memphis	71	39	32	.549
Atlanta..	69	36	33	.529
Montgomery	71	35	36	.493
Nashville	75	27	48	.360
Little Rock	70	21	49	.300

South Atlantic League.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Augusta..	71	41	30	.577
Savannah..	70	40	30	.571
Columbia..	70	39	31	.557
Charleston..	65	31	34	.477
Macon..	68	31	37	.456
Jacksonville..	67	23	44	.343

American League.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia..	69	43	26	.623
New York..	69	43	26	.623
Cleveland..	71	43	28	.608
Detroit..	71	38	33	.535
Chicago..	70	36	34	.517
St. Louis..	71	35	36	.493
Washington..	70	25	45	.357
Boston..	71	18	53	.254

National League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago....	73	50	23	.685
New York..	69	45	24	.652
Pittsburg..	71	45	26	.634
Philadelphia..	74	39	35	.527
Cincinnati..	74	30	44	.405
Brooklyn..	68	25	42	.382
St. Louis..	75	28	47	.373
Boston..	74	26	48	.351

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Atlanta in Nashville.
Birmingham in Montgomery.
New Orleans in Memphis.
Shreveport in Little Rock.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Shreveport 4, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 1.

Dining Room in an Apple Tree.

(From Good Housekeeping.)

An ingenious family of East Aurora, N. Y., certainly deserves honorable mention in a "keep cool" symposium. Close by the house is a wide branching apple tree, and in this, with the aid of simple carpentry, has been constructed a novel dining room.

A roomy platform, easily reached by a short flight of steps, has been built among the apple boughs and surrounded by a low railing. When the round dining table is placed on this platform there is ample space for the chairs and their occupants and also for the passing to and fro of the maid.

A pulley line is run from the pantry window to one of the apple boughs, and by this means linen, dishes and food are trolleyed back and forth in a huge basket, thus simplifying and hastening the getting and clearing away of meals. Under the leafy canopy with the spicy fragrance of ripening apples everywhere meal time becomes a delight even on the hottest day.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT.

Negroes of City Meet in Interest of Negro Young People's Congress.

The colored people of Atlanta are interested in a mass meeting which is to be held at Bethel A. M. E. church, on Auburn avenue, tomorrow night in the interest of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress. This congress was first held in this city four years ago, and was attended by fully 8,000 representative negroes from all over the country. The history, purposes and future of the movement will be given in detail at this meeting, with special emphasis on the session to be held in Washington, D. C., July 31 to August 5.

Dr. I. N. Ross, Dr. W. H. Weaver, Dr. E. R. Carter, Dr. W. A. Fountain, Dr. A. D. Williams and Dr. I. Garland Penn, the executive officer of the congress, will speak at the meeting, and special music will be furnished by a chorus of 200 voices, made up of all the colored choirs in the city. It is expected that fully 1,000 negroes will go to Washington from Atlanta to attend this congress. Its primary object is to make sentiment for the race and to stimulate the young negro to higher Christian work. The programme as arranged for the Washington meeting calls for addresses by some of the most prominent religious and educational workers of both races, and great good is expected from the meeting.

Bed-Rock Price.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The proprietor of a Boston hotel says that a week or two ago a dusty, tired-looking person from Nashua, N. J., presented himself at the desk of the hotel, stating that he desired a room.

"I've et my supper an' shall be off before breakfast," said he, gravely, to the clerk; "now what would be your lowest price for a room to sleep in?"

"One dollar, if you leave at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning," was the reply.

"Well—er—wouldn't half a dollar make it jest about right?" demanded the wayfarer, producing a battered 50-cent piece. "You see, I'm all excited up, travelin', an' I don't expect to sleep more'n half the time I'm in there."

Mitigation.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.)

The muck-raker had just made an official call and would not be denied.

"Well," said the cornered citizen, "I will own to being a self-made man and a millionaire, but, by jinks, I'm not from Pittsburg."

Thereupon the raker informed him that there would be nothing doing in the muck line.

Possibility of a Mistake.

As Senator Bailey approached a yellow editor was observed to dodge.

"What are you scared about?" asked one who had observed. "He wouldn't notice you."

"Wouldn't, eh? Say, I've been mistaken for a mosquito before now."

MEMPHIS GETS SUNDAY GAME

Contest Was Called at the End of the Fifth Inning.

Memphis, Tenn., July 8.—Memphis won today's game, which was called after the fifth inning on account of rain, by bunching hits in the first and second innings. A second game was scheduled but necessarily was postponed.

The score:

LITTLE ROCK—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
DeArmond, ss.. .. .	2	1	1	1	1	0
Meany, rf....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglass, c..	2	0	0	4	0	0
Quick, 1b..	2	0	0	6	0	0
Johnson, p..	2	0	0	0	1	1
Hickey, 3b..	2	0	0	0	4	0
Drennen, cf..	2	0	0	1	0	0
Brady, lf..	2	0	0	0	0	0
Watt, 2b..	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..... 16	1	1	12	6	1	

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Thiel, lf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Babb, 3b..	2	0	0	1	1	0
Carey, 1b..	2	0	0	6	1	0
Nicholls, ss..	2	0	2	1	2	0
Nadeau, cf..	2	0	0	1	0	0
Haidt, 2b..	2	1	0	0	2	0
Plass, rf..	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hurlburt, c..	2	0	0	6	0	0
Liebhardt, p..	2	1	1	0	1	0
Totals..... 17	4	4	15	6	0	

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Little Rock.. .. ..000 10—1	1		
Memphis..... .. .. ..130 0x—4	4	0	

Summary: Two-base hit, Liebhardt; three-base hit, Nicholls; home run, Thiel; stolen base, Nicholls; bases on balls, off Liebhardt 1; struck out, by Johnson 3, by Liebhardt 6; hit by pitcher, Thiel. Time fifty minutes. Umpires, Clark and Zimmer.

MALONE HEADS GIRLS' COLLEGE

Will Wage Vigorous Campaign for Andrew Female College at Cuthbert.

Cuthbert, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—The board of trustees of Andrew Female College has elected Rev. J. W. Malone president of the college. Mr. Malone appeared before the board, outlined his plan of work and accepted the position, and will go right to work for an active and vigorous campaign for the school.

Mr. Malone, the new president elect, has had much educational experience. He is a native Georgian, receiving his early education in the public schools of this state, graduating at Hiawassee College in Tennessee and at Vanderbilt University. His teaching experience has been at the head of Cumming, Ga., high school, Conference Female College, of Mississippi, and at the head of the Woman's College at Columbus, Miss.

After giving up the work of teaching, he was sent to the church at Brunswick, which he served most acceptably, and in January came to the Methodist church, in this city, as pastor. The board of trustees think that they have made a splendid selection, and that under the active and vigorous campaign he proposes to wage for the college, that the patronage and development will be largely increased.

Professor O. S. Dean, who has been connected with the college for a number of years has been elected vice president, and will prove a most valuable assistant.

In addition to the local board, the following out of town members were present at the meeting: Revs. J. A. Thomas, Macon; L. W. Colson, of Sandersville; O. F. Cook, of Columbus; L. J. Ballard, of Montezuma; H. P. Myers, of Ashburn, and Colonel R. F. Crittenden, of Shellman.

THE POWER OF ATTENTION.

When Exceptional It Results in Genius or in Great Accomplishments.

(From The Century Magazine.)

The fact that the mind of man is easily distracted from any subject in contemplation accounts for the slowness of the development of most minds, and for the extreme slowness of the development of the human mind collectively. There are historical periods when general enlightenment seems to have advanced by leaps and bounds, but when one takes cognizance of the tens of thousands of years that man has been at play in the kindergarten of creation one is aware of the very gradual and deliberate character of human progress as a whole, and this deliberativeness of growth and the remains of ignorance and superstition even in minds regarded as educated comes largely from the inability of men to keep their thoughts employed steadfastly on the various objects and problems of matter, mind and life. The faculty of attention is strikingly lacking in the savage man; it increases as civilization increases, and is a large factor in the advance of civilization and of culture.

When the power of attention is exceptional in the individual he is set apart from his fellows; he is a genius in the business world, or perhaps a poet, artist, inventor, discoverer, philosopher, reformer, statesman or conqueror. When the power of attention in a community has been stimulated by one attentive mind or by a group of attentive minds the world passes through periods of great mental activity; great reforms take place; there is great material or intellectual advance, or there are revivals in letters and in the plastic arts.

The supreme object of the teacher is to cultivate attention in his or her charges. When a child has learned how to pay attention he has learned how to study and to learn. "Object lessons" are favorite devices for fixing attention. According to the orthodox theologies religion has been taught to mankind largely through object lessons, in the form sometimes of "progressive revelations," and the systems of symbols in all religions may be called simply devices for fixing the wandering attention of souls for their sustenance and lasting benefit.

We see, year in and out, the coming and going of beliefs, customs, popular heroes or mere popular pets; best sellers among books, sports, movements and fads of all kinds, which figure prominently only as long as they are able to claim the attention of large groups of the entire community. The whole system of business advertising and the infinite number of publicity departments—publicity as to all sorts of wares and all manner of causes—are nothing but means of securing attention, of spreading information and inducing action through suggestion.

The Richest Town in Prussia.

(From The Boston Transcript.)

Berlin.—The report of the Prussian income tax department shows that relatively the richest town in Prussia is Wiesbaden, where there are 208 residents worth a million marks or more. Sixty of these are worth more than three million marks. Frankfort, Charlottenburg, Bonn and Dusseldorf follow Wiesbaden in the order named. It should be noted that the mark is worth about 25 cents in American money. Immense wealth, according to the American standard, is rare in Germany.

TO DETERMINE GORDON STATUE

Mr. McMichael Has Introduced Amended Tax Bill.

A meeting of the committee which has in hand the selection of an equestrian statue of General John B. Gordon has been called by Chairman W. M. Crumley for 4 o'clock this afternoon in the office of State Treasurer Park. The committee has determined to select a model to be furnished by Solon Borglon, the noted New York sculptor, who will submit a second model. The appropriation for the purchase of the statue will be $15,000, and is provided for in a bill by Mr. Hall, of Bibb, which is on the calendar of the house for a third reading. It will undoubtedly pass the house and senate without amendment.

Mr. McMichael, of Marion, on Friday introduced a bill to amend the act of August 23, 1905, known as the McMichael act, entitled "an act to provide for the creation and operation of local tax district schools, for the levying and collection of local taxes by counties for educational purposes, and for the paying off of counties in school districts and for other purposes."

The amendment cures the constitutional defects pointed out in the two recent decisions handed down by the state supreme court in the cases of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company v. A. M. Hutchinson, tax collector of Hancock county, et al., and A. N. Brown, secretary of the board of trustees, et al., v. the Southern railway.

In the latter decision it was held that sections 3 and 4 of the act were inoperative as a method of assessing the tax, and antagonistic to the constitution of the state in that it provided that the tax should be levied on property as shown in the tax digest of the county, thus exempting railroad property, which is returned for taxation to the comptroller general, from taxation, discriminating against other taxpayers in the district. In the first case the railroad company attacked the act as unconstitutional in that the subject matter of the act was at variance with the title, the act providing for he levying of the tax in a fractional part of a county. The court held that the proviso excepting incorporated towns having a public school system from the operations of the act, until such towns take the proper steps to abolish their local systems, did not relate to a subject different from that expressed in the title, that the caption of the act was comprehensive enough.

Amendment Proposed.

The amendment proposed by Mr. McMichael's bill provides that the assessment and collection of the tax shall be made in the following manner: The secretary of the board of trustees, with the aid of the county school commissioner, shall ascertain from the tax returns made to the comptroller general, or from certified copies therof, the total valuation of all property in the district, real and personal, the rolling stock and other personal property of railroads to be apportioned to school districts on the same basis that they are now by law distributed to counties and municipalities—that is, as the value of the whole property is to the value of the property located in the particular school district, such shall be the amount of the rolling stock and other personal property to be apportioned for taxing purposes to each school district. On October 1 of each year the secretary and treasurer of the local board of trustees, with the aid of the county school commissioner, shall levy a rate not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent on the property thus found, which tax shall be collected by the secretary and treasurer of the local board of trustees, and if not paid by December 20 the secretary and treasurer shall have the authority and it shall be his duty to issue a fi. fa. against such property and collect the same in the manner in which the county tax collector collects delinquent state and county taxes.

Section 1 of the act will read, when amended, to provide that no territory shall be included in a school district whose occupants reside farther than 3 miles from the school house without written petition of two-thirds of the qualified voters therein, and the failure of any county board of education to comply with the requirements of this section within six months after the passage of this bill shall operate to annul their commissions, and vacancies thus created shall be filled as the law now requires the vacancies to be filled.

The Trick of a Chemist.

(From The Scientific American.)

When we happen to witness a phenomenon which seems to violate natural laws we are not likely to forget its cause if it be explained to us. The following experiment, which I devised for my students, helped them to understand as well as to remember some chemical data.

A white cat, made of flexible pasteboard and imprisoned in a glass jar, is shown to the audience. The lecturer announces that without the jar or even touching it he will cause the cat to undergo a zoological as well as a chemical transformation. He takes the support of the jar and pushes it forward in full view of the students. The change occurs almost instantaneously. The cat takes a rich orange color on which black transversal stripes rapidly paint themselves. The cat has become a tiger.

The whole transformation is produced by emanations of hydrogen sulphide, which is generated in the jar itself without any visible apparatus. The cat has been previously coated with a solution of chloride of antimony wherever the orange hue was to be produced, and with a solution of basic acetate of lead wherever the black stripes were to appear. Both solutions are colorless. After the coated cat has been introduced in his glass cage a small piece of pasteboard is placed under the wooden support so as slightly to incline the jar forward.

A few decigrammes of pulverized sulphide of iron folded in a piece of blotting paper are deposited behind the cat on the elevated side of the bottom of the jar. Two or three cubic centimeters of diluted sulphuric acid are dropped with a pipette on the opposite side. When the performer wishes the transformation to take place he takes the wooden support and pushes it forward as if he wanted to enable everybody to see better what is going to happen. By so doing he suppresses the slight inclination which kept the iron sulphide beyond the reach of the sulphuric acid. The gas is evolved and the formation of the orange sulphide of antimony and black sulphide of lead takes place in a few seconds.

Moderation in Exercise.

(From The Detroit Free Press.)

It is better to be lazy than dead, and it is probably just as comfortable. For obvious reasons the prescription to take "moderate exercise" is misleading and unsatisfactory. Most of us are constitutionally incapable of exercising moderately. We begin violently and end quickly. And what is "moderate exercise?" One philosopher who tried it for twenty years arrived at this conclusion: "Keep a pair of Indian clubs in your bed room. Look at them frequently. Exercise by their 'suggestion.'" It is the same as to walking. Smell the morning, look down the long way that separates you from your business. Then take a car.

JUNCTION CITY GROWING FAST

Industries Are Rising in Every Part of Town. Future Bright.

Junction City, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—The name of the thriving and prosperous town located at the junction of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic and Central of Georgia railroads is Juntion City.

Already forty or fifty residences have been erected and the population at this early stage is something like 400 to 500 inhabitants and new citizens are moving in every day. Most of the lots have been sold and all could have easily been disposed of but the promoters will sell only to people that intend to make the town their home.

The Junction City Warehouse and Milling Company, one of the new plants, is backed by Hon. C. W. Moore, president; Mrs. Annie W. Moore, vice president, and Mrs. W. T. Montgomery, secretary and general manager. This company will erect a modern ginnery, grist mill and will do a general warehouse business. The cotton buyers here say they can give 1-4 to 1-2 cents above the market by having such fine railroad facilities.

The Junction City Manufacturing Company, which is headed by C. W. Moore, as president, will manufacture furniture, coffins, hoe handles, etc.; this enterprise will probably do a nice business, as already a three-months' output of the factory has been engaged.

The Union Telephone and Electric Light Company (incorporated) has something over 1,000 miles of wire and 200 to 300 phones and is doing a nice business. This company is something over two years old and its growth from one phone to 300 has been done entirely by the efforts of Hon. C. W. Moore, the president and general manager.

The John Heath Concrete Works is capitalized at $10,000 and will do a general business in the manufacture of concrete, spur tracks are already being laid to the site of the place of business, which is in the city limits.

A company has just been formed which will erect a large planing and saw mill plant. The timber lands in this section are second to none and the farming lands are very fertile.

The Junction City high school has a good enrollment and will be one of the leading schools in this section of the state.

The town is situated in one of the healthiest parts of the state and the water can not be excelled.

Smoke to Protect Vines.

(From London Tit-Bits.)

One of the most successful growers of grapes in France today is M. Bignon, a scientist as well as an agriculturist, who has lately been explaining to the members of the French National Society of Agriculture the methods he adopts for saving his vineyards from late frosts. M. Bignon declares that for many years he has employed artificial clouds for the prevention of frosts, and that, had his example been followed by others, millions of francs' worth of wine might have been saved.

"My plan of operation," says M. Bignon, "is very simple. Along my walks, at a distance of some 50 feet apart, I have basins sunk into the earth to the depth of about a foot. Into these basins I place from fifteen to twenty pounds of resinous matter and some pieces of pine and other vegetable debris. This makes a 'cloud' of sufficient size to keep any ordinary frost from affecting my vines. The amount of material used, of course, depends on the length of the frost.

"As a rule the late frosts are not numerous, and if we get three or four during a season we consider ourselves very badly used. In 1903 the frosts were bad, and I had recourse to these artificial fires four times with perfect success. The resinous matter creates a dense cloud which hangs over the vines like a curtain, producing a temperature which successfully keeps at a distance those blighting frosts so destructive to the young buds.

"For a fifteen-acre vineyard the cost for each 'cloud' necessary to kill a frost should not exceed £20, and should you be visited by four frosts during a season (a high average) this would mean an outlay of something like 2,000 francs, or £80. But when you consider that the result will be the saving of at least 25 per cent of the harvest, or say from 150 to 200 barrels of wine, the cost is too trifling to consider.

"During the many years I have been employing smoke as a preventive of frost, I must have saved at least 2,000 barrels of wine, for never once has my plan failed to acomplish its object—that is to say, when the smoke cloud has been sent up in time. As a rule when a frost comes the atmosphere is free from all agitation, and the smoke remains above the vine-yard like a canopy. Of course if a hurricane or even a moderately strong breeze accompanied the frost we should have our trouble for nothing; but fortunately this seldom, if ever, happens, and the smoke cloud honorably and successfully performs its duty."

Diplomacy.

"Sir," said the angry female, "I understand you said I had a face that would stop a street car in the middle of the block."

"Yes, that's what I said," calmly answered the mere man. "It takes an unusually handsome face to induce a motorman to make a stop like that."

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HOLDS CONTRACT CAN BE BROKEN

Right of Probate Judges in Alabama.

Convict Agreements Can Be Annulled Without Recourse Unless Fraud or Collusion in Annulment of Contract Can Be Shown.

Montgomery, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—There is some confusion as to the exact meaning of the decision of the supreme court, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Tyson, in the case of Charles Ossie v. the State of Alabama, involving the contract between the county of Mobile and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the convicts of that county. In effect the decision destroys the right of the Sloss company to hold the convicts after the probate judge has annulled the contract, unless it can be shown that there was fraud or collusion in the annulment of the contract.

The probate judge had the right to annul the contract for convicts when bad treatment was shown, or the bond becomes insufficient, according to the holding of the court, which says:

"This case expressly holds that section 4526 of the code applies 'to all convicts hired out by the court of county commissioners,' therefore, no distinction can be drawn as to the power of the judge of probate in respect to convicts hired to work in or out of the county, to terminate the contract of hiring. And we hold that under this section the judge had the right to annul the contract for either of the causes enumerated therein."

The case was not rendered. It is sent back to the criminal court of Jefferson county that the orders annulling the contract between the Sloss company and the county of Mobile may by that court be admitted in evidence. There is, however, only one thing that the Sloss company may show in its own behalf, and that is whether or not there was fraud or collusion on the part of the commissioners and other officers of Mobile county leading up to the breaking of the agreement. The opinion says:

"If the judge (of probate) was authorized and empowered to make these orders (annulling the contract, which the judge of the lower court did not admit), and we have shown that he was, they put an end to the contract with the Sloss company, and the exercise of that authorization of power, in the absence of fraud or collusion, is final."

In a word, the case has gone against the Sloss company, unless it can show that there was fraud or collusion in the making of the contracts, or that there were no annulling orders issued. This may be determined by the new hearing, which has new been ordered by the supreme court, to be held by the judge of the lower court.

Grand Encampment.

Montgomery, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—Everything is now being made ready for the encampments of the national guard forces and the outlook is good for the best work ever done. The dates are now made for all of them. They are as follows: First regiment, with regulars at Chickamauga, July 28 to August 5; Second, at Selma, next Monday; Third at Mobile, July 11; cavalry at Selma, July 18; artillery at Mobile, July 23.

The arrangements for the inspection of the Second regiment by the governor have been made, next Thursday, July 12, being the day. The inspection of the Third will be made at Mobile July 14, which is Saturday. The orders of the adjutant general for the Second regiment inspection, sent out to members of the staff, include the following: "The governor and staff will leave Montgomery at 6:20 a. m., Thursday, July 12, reaching Selma at 11 a. m. You will report to the adjutant general at Montgomery on the morning of the 12th of July with dress uniform, preparatory to move with the governor to Selma. Arrangements for the trip to Mobile will be made later."

The cavalry forces of the state number four troops and 225 men, as follows: Troop A, Montgomery, Captain W. F. Lee; B, Camden, Captain J. D. Jenkins; C, Selma, Captain G. C. Phillips; D, Birmingham, Captain Clifford Price.

Artillery, four batteries and 220 men, as follows: A, Mobile, Captain G. W. Pringle; B, Montgomery, Captain Sam Rosewald; C, Selma, Captain I. N. Eddins; D, Birmingham, Captain J. Q. Smith.

New Corporations.

Montgomery, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—Corporations with combined capital of $55,000 were reported to the secretary of state yesterday, consisting of the following:

Alabama Round Bale Company, Montgomery, capital $25,000; incorporators, F. C. Hamil, H. E. Quillian, F. S. Ball.

Planters' Cotton Warehouse Company, Greenville, capital $15,000; incorporators, T. H. Crenshaw and others.

Asbery Electric Power Company, Anniston, capital $10,000; incorporators, U. Bowling, E. Moncrieffe, Horace Stokes.

McDonald-Eslava Grocery Company, Mobile, capital $5,000; incorporators, J. W. McDonald and others.

Governor Jelks is at Eufaula today, and will not return to his office before Monday.

Yellow Fever Outlook Good.

Montgomery, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer, has not fully informed himself on the new quarantine law of congress, but is of the opinion it will have very little effect on the means of control of the health conditions in Alabama. In fact, he says the new law applies almost wholly to the maritime situation, and does not reach out into the interior specially save to reaffirm and make stronger the provision in the old law of 1893 under which the government could take hold of an epidemic in a state and handle it when the officials of the state did not meet the situation themselves.

It is certain that the state will take care of its own protection in case of an epidemic. The marine hospital service might take hold of any of the stations of the south, but the right to do so would have to be ceded by the state. There is a bill before the Louisiana senate now which seeks to have the Louisiana station turned over to the marine hospital service, but, Dr. Sanders says, it is not likely to pass. The Louisiana board is well equipped to meet the health demands this year, and the people do not care to have any others assume the administration of it.

Dr. Sanders has the greatest confidence in the New Orleans board of health this year. He thinks that the danger of recurrence is past. If there had been any fever carried over from last year it would have developed ere this, and it seems reasonable to suppose now that if it again breaks out it will have to be imported. There is much less danger of importation at New Orleans than through marine hospital ports. For instance, there is, the doctor thinks, far more fear from Tampa than from New Orleans, Mobile or any of the Texas ports. The doctors at Tampa will allow a man to come right through from Havana, if he has a certificate of immunity. To get in through the other ports mentioned he must have been out from Cuba as much as five days, anyway.

Place of Danger.

The danger of a certficate of immunity is manifest. Very often cases supposed to be yellow fever are not, yet on the supposition a man gets a certificate and is allowed to come in. A few days ago Dr. Sanders was called to New Orleans to investigate a suspicious case. Several doctors who had had experience with yellow fever insisted that he had the disease. The man died and an autopsy developed that he did not have yellow fever, every doctor who saw him agreeing that he had not.

Dr. Sanders is very optimistic about the outlook for this summer. He has been lately to New Orleans and all down the southern coast and has found that there is no menace to health in any part of it. Everything is clean, and the doctors have all obligated themselves to not only look well to the common health, but to report at once any cases of suspicious illness. The New Orleans board of health will, in Dr. Sanders' opinion, not delay one moment to make known anything that is at all indicative of trouble.

It is very essential that all the people keep their places in good sanitary condition and fight out the mosquitoes wherever they become troublesome. This is a precaution that is well to take as it will be a protection to everybody against any diseases that depend at all on sanitary conditions.

Books of Monroe.

Montgomery, Ala., July 8.—(Special.)—Assistant State Examiner W. F. Wilkinson has reported on the books of the officers of Monroe county. There is no complaint save in the case of Tax Collector Smith, who had not reported all his collections because all had not been charged to him by the auditor, and $14.45 in mortgage tax fees not reported by the probate judge. In both cases the discrepancies were made good when attention was called to them.

The errors in the books of Probate Judge I. B. Slaughter were found by the examiner only after checking them up. There were two fees, $5.90 and $8.55. Tax Collector J. L. Smith had not been charged by the aiditor with the following amounts that should have been charged: General tax, $86.38; school, $37.68; soldier, $12.55; total, $136.61. The check of the examiner developed it and remittance was made at once.

The other officers had everything ship shape in their books, all being commended by the examiner. They were F. M. Jones, tax assessor; J. M. Coxwell, clerk circuit court; M. M. Fountaine, sheriff.

Why go away for the summer when BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is at your door? Call 1086 (either 'phone) and order a case. It will build up your system.

THEATERS.

At the Casino.

Amusement lovers can congratulate themselves upon the offering at the Casino, at Ponce de Leon, this week, the bill being a very strong one to say the least. Green and Werner are the headliners, and are said to be one of the cleverest teams in vaudeville today. Their "Babes in the Jungle" has made a big hit wherever presented, and will be seen in Atlanta for the first time Monday night.

Apdale's famous trouple of performing bears, dogs and monkeys is a new novelty feature that has elicited much praise from the critics in the east and north, and is sure to make friends here by the score. Sam Elton, comedy juggler, known far and near as "The Man Who Made the Shah Laugh," introduces some of the most difficult feats in jugglery, and his comedy is of the kind that pleases all, while Gary Owens and Company in their comedy sketch are laughable indeed, and have had more than the usual share of applause wherever seen this season, as their sketch is really funny. Lawrence Crane, magician and illusionist, presents some startling and beautiful illusions, and some that are so puzzling as to defy detection everywhere he attempts to expose them. New pictures are to be shown on the cameragraph, and on Thursday night, immediately after the performance, Manager Arthur Williams announces that a fine display of fireworks will be given at Ponce de Leon.

A Human Chain Saved Baby.

(From The Philadelphia Record.)

Shenandoah, Pa.—A human chain figured Wednesday in the thrilling rescue of Francis, the 15-months-old son of Councilman William J. McDonald, from drowning in a swollen and roaring stream. When the alarm was given Michael Dolan jumped into the creek, but the baby was swept away and he was himself in danger of being overcome by the strong current. Climbing out of the stream he ran with all speed to a point ahead of the boy and by joining hands with Luke Nolan and Richard Molia the little fellow was rescued. He was quickly rolled on a barrel, and when a physician arrived the boy was sitting at the doorstep of his home eating a piece of cake.

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DR. BROUGHTON PREACHES ON LIFE OF THE DRIFTER

"Let no man deceive you by any means; for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition." II Thesolonians ii, 3.

All Bible students will say that this is a reference to the coming of the anti-Christ—that man of sin. The argument is that that day shall not come except there come a falling away first—a drifting, and that man of sin be revealed. But while this is true, it also applies to us now. Overmastering sin will not be true of us unless there is first a falling away.

Some years ago a friend of mine was coming across the Atlantic and just off the coast of New Foundland, where the air is always cold and chilly, and oftimes dangercus icebergs are encountered, they saw in the dim distance a disabled steamer. They signaled to her and got back the answer, "Drifting! Starving!" My friends said they turned their course and overtook the little steamer and found that she had been drifting for a week. For days, they had been without food or drink. They found out also they had been drifting a number of days before they were aware of it. They were in the midst of an awful fog, and their compass did not work properly. This accounted for their going out of their latitude and losing all bearings. How true this may be of many of us here tonight. Drifting, but do not know it. God help us to see whether this is true or not.

Who Are the Drifters.

Those who subordinate calls of religion to other things. There is not a child of God, however weak and ignorant, but that will acknowledge the claims of religion upon him. The cause of Christ can no more run without man's cooperation than can any other cause.

From the beginning, God has ordained cooperation with man in the prosecution of his work. This is true of all men who are adopted into His family.

The cause of Christ demands of every man a part of his time.

The cause of Christ demands of every man a part of his thoughts.

The cause of Christ demands of every man prayer.

The cause of Christ demands of every man money.

The cause of Christ demands of every man defense.

These are, to any thinking mind, reasonable demands.

Certainly no Christian can look at them and say that they are not perfectly legitimate and reasonable. But how about the drifter? Does he recognize these demands? When the question of his time is touched, when he is asked to contribute of his personal presence to this or that, his business stands before him neglected. The devil has caused him to do this, knowing that it is the weakness of business men. Generally, if he gets the mastery of himself at this point, he does it by force, and not willingly. This is our greatest danger. I lay it before you as naked as I can. I want you business men to face it in the light of God and eternity. If you have a right to cling to your business so close that you cannot do your work in the kingdom of Christ, then others have the same right that you have, and if all have that right, the whole gospel fabric is rotten and the kingdom of Christ is adrift. Somebody must take the time to do what you will not do, or everything goes to pieces.

You say, "Others are not so pressed as I am and hence have more time." You must remember that they are not endeavoring to lay up as you are; that your press for time is to gratify an ambition for gain, which, perhaps, these others have crucified. You have no right to withhold from the support of the church your presence at the expense of the support of others.

If the drifter is asked to give thought to some question that involves the church he says, "Oh, it does not make any difference about my thinking; my thoughts are never taken; my suggestions are ignored." Is that a fair way to look at a personal responsibility? Are not all factors in the thinking world? Has God given some a furlough when it comes to using brains for the furtherance of His kingdom? Suppose one's ideas and suggestions have not met with the favorable consideration of others. Does it mean that they are to do no more thinking?

Lack of Personal Interest.

Again, the man drifting fails to pray as once he did, for himself, his church, his pastor and all the various machinery of the church. The reason for not praying for his church he says, is, "matters are not run right, and God can not bless a thing that is not right." He overlooks the many points in which the work is moving properly and accomplishing blessed results. He will agree that the blessing of God is upon the work as a whole, but he has actually ceased to pray as he once did, under the persuasion of the devil that things are not perfect. If he were not adrift, he would know that then is the time to pray. No man can keep straight and not keep regularly at prayer; and no prayer is needed where perfection is found.

Money gets to be a very serious question when one's spiritual compass gets out of order. He then becomes very sensative on all questions of money. He has patience about everything else; For an example, he has patience to take his own business and work it out of debt; but he has no patience with the church trying to do the same thing. Giving to him is exceedingly delicate. He persuades himself that he must hold his money for other things, and right there the devil fixes his spiritual life. I do not believe that any man ever developed spiritually ahead of his pocketbook. It is the very key note to the situation. When once he decides to get rich, it is a serious time for his religion.

Drifting is also accompanied by moral obtuseness. When once a soul begins to stray away, the hearts loses its sensitiveness to sin. How strangely true this is. It is well illustrated in Biblical history. David was "a man after God's own heart," and yet who does not remember the awful downward plunge of David. It was not all accomplished in a single act. Like all such courses, it was progressive. Coming out from a most glorious victory his eye was charmed by the beautiful form of the wife of Uriah. You are familiar with the rest of the story. What an awful blot it is upon the sacred pages! But David's downward course did not end there. Once he had begun, he found it very much easier to continue, and so the once pure sheperd king, the sweet singer and harpist, is seen planning the murder of the husband of this woman with whom he had plunged into nameless sin. What a shudder this black history brings over us today! How serious it should make us feel. Even the strongest of us need ever to keep our anchor firmly fixed.

This same tendency was seen in Samson, the great and mighty Samson. Who would have thought that one so filled with the miraculous power of God would have ever yielded to the enticing words of a Delilah? But more and more obtuse his moral senses became, until what had been out of the question was a pleasing delight.

Peter's denial of Christ is one of the same character. Only a while ago it was Peter who said: "Though all others forsake Thee, I will never." But Peter has now begun to drift. He is marching behind his Lord. The only way in this world to keep from going cocked, it is to keep up with Jesus. When Peter got behind, it was very easy for him to deny that he ever knew the Lord. We can not keep from drifting if we do not keep sensitive to sin; and to keep sensitive to sin, we must keep close to Jesus.

Unforgiving Spirit.

Drifting is also seen in the sensitive and unforgiving spirit. We are all liable, more or less, to go wrong in this particular. I know of nothing about which we need to be more careful. Christian people who wish to stay close to the Lord, must understand that they must forgive if they want to be forgiven. Jesus Christ himself said, "Unless ye forgive men their trespasses neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses." It is not a question of what we feel or think, but what Jesus says. Not only are we to forgive those we love, that is hard enough for some people to do, but we are told that we must forgive our enemies. Oh, how hard this is for some of us who even claim to be Christians. How can it be done? I unhesitatingly say that there is nothing that will enable a man to love a man who has done him a vital injury but God Almighty's Holy Spirit. When one is full of the Holy Spirit he can forgive.

Again, this drift is seen in our lack of interest in public worship. This is one of the very best signs. At one time we loved the public service. We would undertake any hardship for it. We would tramp through the rain, or snow, or heat, day and night to attend public worship. We used to enjoy the singing. We were delighted to take part in any part of the service. We were fond of testimony. It did our hearts good to tell what Jesus was doing for us. We loved Bible study. We loved to see the Bible at church and hear it read and read with others. We were always happy to take part in any service for the glory of God. We loved enthusiasm. Nothing so pleased us as to go to prayer meeting and see great enthusiastic congregations. Everybody was happy, everybody looked good.

All this at one time touched us and pleased us. But, it is not so when one begins to drift; then he ceases to take any part. He has no testimony for Jesus any more; singing is not to him as it once was. The scriptures are not enjoyed and the whole worship is dull. Oh, when one begins to feel this way, it is time to call a halt.

Loss of Soul-Saving Power.

Lastly, drifting is seen in the loss of soul saving power. I have observed during these years at home an delsewhere that so long as a man is on fire for the salvation of sinners, there is little danger of his drifting. But when he loses this zeal, we may look out. Some years ago, the deacons in a prominent church in one of our cities got it into their heads that there was too much ado about saving sinners in their church. The idea was that the church should give more attention to ethical development. That miserable ghost has flung his shadow around so many churches in our country. So, though they had been great enthusiasts for salvation, they began to turn their attention in another direction.

The church gave up its position as an evangelistic storm center and began to court riches and fashion. Though it had once been known as a great blazing fire of religious enthusiasm; now it was to make an effort in an entirely different direction. Its services were to be formal, calm and dignified, so as to be enjoyed by a certain social set in the community. The old clarion notes of salvation from sin and hell, were to be silenced, and the sweet, tender, humanitarian philosophy, so popular among the few, must be the only note sounded. A fashionable choir was to be employed. The Sunday school that used to have its missionaries traversing the streets and alleys in search for the poor and the needy, must settle down to the more dignified businesslike way of doing things. And the missions that it had operated in different sections of the city were to be given up. This, you say, is a story. Alas! alas! it is a true one. It is one in which my own heart has played a part.

What about that church today? What success has it had in this line of work? I will not dare tell you. It is enough to say that from all one can gather, the spirit of God has left the house. This means its missionaries, its great crowds, its enthusiasm; all this has gone. How strange, how strange! And yet there is but one thing that can keep this sad story from being true of ourselves, and that is, that we continue to keep the wires between us and the power house of God clear and well connected; that we maintain our zeal for the lost and care little for anything else.

Whenever we cease to stand, in theory and practice for a clean life, an open Bible and aggressive fight on sin, a friend to friendless, and salvation for the lost; then and there our doom is sealed and we start adrift on the sea of life without any divine hand to guide.

Oh, the sad example before us tonight, of men and women once happy and useful in the cause of Christ, but who are castaways; miserable themselves and more than miserable to those around them.

Do I address any such tonight? Oh, come back to Christ! There will never be any peace in the life of drifting like unto that which Jesus gives.

Do I address a drifting church? Are we disposed to let well enough alone while the "work of the prize of the high calling," is ahead of us? Then let us face about. There is nothing ahead of the drifting church but spiritual death.

Central Freight Wrecked.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—A freight train over the Central from Atlanta was wrecked near the Ash street crossing this afternoon as it was rounding a sharp curve entering the city. The cab was thrown from the track and the rear freight cars were slightly damaged and partially derailed. The cab remained on the roadbed while the train was being stopped and no one was injured. The track was cleared within less than an hour.

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TERMINAL STATION ALMOST ASSURED

Central City Hopes To Secure Fine Depot.

President Spencer, of Southern, Reported to Be in Favor of Giving Macon Better Railroad Accommodation, and Other Roads Believed Favorable.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Information comes from high railroad circles that Macon is to have a fine, new terminal station as soon as the authorities can settle upon plans whereby all roads can be brought under one station shed. The statement has been made by parties directly interested, and it is now believed that it is the intention of the railway officials to get to work at once upon the plans, a site and other details, which will insure Macon all the railway accommodation needed.

It has been reported since committees were appointed by the Macon chamber of commerce and by the city council to confer with railway officials that President Spencer, of the Southern, has promised Macon much better railway accommodation as far as the Southern is concerned. The Central, the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Georgia railroad all have for a long time been considerate of the needs of Macon, and the fact that efforts will be made by the Southern to do better for Macon almost assures the terminal station.

President Spencer is said to have stated that as soon as the big station at New Orleans is completed this road will turn attention to Macon. It has been urged for a long time that all the lines coming into Macon make arrangements to enter under one shed, and the indications now are that some agreement will be made which will give the city a handsome new depot on the site of the Atlantic compress and the adjoining lands, as the officials of the Central and the other lines may agree upon.

All railway officials who have dealt with the subject have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of giving Macon better facilities and the united efforts of the business organizations here in support of plans which may be reached through agreement of all the railway officials, it is believed will bring the Central City all she may ask in the way of a big union depot.

Funeral of Mrs. M. E. Wade.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. M. E. Wade, who died three days ago at the city hospital from injuries sustained in a fall at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Ramage, whom she was visiting, was held at the family home this afternoon, Rev. J. B. Philips officiating. Members of the family from Orlando, Fla., were present, having arrived this morning. Interment occurred in Fort Hill cemetery.

Head Crushed by Billiard Cue.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Hardy Edmundson, a negro, is at the city hospital suffering from a fractured skull as a result of a fight last night at Pete Worthy's saloon, on Fourth street. There was an encounter in which Edmundson was struck a frightful blow across the head and at present he is unable to tell who committed the deed. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

Judge Russell Visits Macon.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Judge Richard Russell is here today in company with friends. His brother opened headquarters in the old Elks' rooms more than a week ago, and the campaign will be directed from this city in the future. Judge Russell has been giving his time to north Georgia up to the present. He is going into the southern portion of the state during the remainder of the fight. He is in good spirits and hopeful of winning.

Exercises at Nurses' School.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)The faculty of the Macon Hospital Nurses' Training school will meet Tuesday morning to arrange the programme for the graduating exercises in the school, which will occur within the next few days. An attractive programme will be arranged for the public and the three young ladies who are to graduate will received their diplomas on this occasion. There are Misses Ward, Lester and Napier.

Dray Driver Is Dying.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(SCpecial.)—Henry Roberson, the colored driver of the dray belonging to A. H. Rice, which was demolished in the crash of a switch engine in the Southern yards yesterday afternoon, is still in an unconscious condition at the city hospital. His head was badly crushed.

YOUTH KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Samuel Nunn's Son Is Killed by Bolt Near Hartselle, Alabama.

Huntsville, Ala., July 8.—During a terrific electrical storm which swept over the lower end of the county today, the 18-year-old son of Professor Samuel Nunn, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, and another was badly injured. Two mules were also killed on Professor Nunn's place. Telegraphic and telephonic systems in this part of the county have been paralyzed today.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM CATARRH.

Send for a Trial Sample of This Great Remedy, and Convince Yourself of Its Merit.

When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation of wonderful curative powers. It promptly reaches the remotest air passages where the disease is located and effects a permanent cure in even the worst cases.

Robert L. Wiggins, Augusta, Ga., writes:

"Some time ago I wrote you for a sample package of your Catarrh Cure, which you sent me, and I will always thank you for it, for I have never used anything to give me so much relief in so short a time. It opened my nose and throat and gave me relief in every way. My throat was so sore that I could not sleep, but after using the first pipeful I went to bed and slept like a tired baby.

"Inclosed please find money order for $1.00, for which please send me a whole package, and oblige."

Send for Week's Treatment.

We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy, and will send for twenty-five cents in stamps a liberal trial treatment and a pipe to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay, but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Negro's Hand Mashed Off.

Macon, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Sam Carr, a colored engineer in the Central City ice factory here, met with an accident in the mills last night which made it necessary to amputate his right hand at the city hospital today. He allowed his hand to become entangled in the machinery of the engine and it was badly mangled.

Frog to a Frog's Rescue.

(From The Woman's Home Journal.)

One day a couple of my friends were sitting on the river bank when they heard the cry of a frog in distress. Following the direction from which the sound came, they discovered a snake in the act of swallowing a frog. Just then another frog, evidently attracted by the distressing cries of its mate in jeopardy, hopped up to the scene of action. For a moment it sat blinking at the enemy; then leaped forward, seized the snake by the neck and tugged it into the river. The water quickly poured between the snake's distended jaws and it was, of course, compelled to release its victim in order to escape drowning. This it promptly did, and the liberated frog swam away with its plucky mate, while the baffled snake wriggled as best it could to the shore.

WORK OF THE LUNGS.

How We Breathe During Sleep—Importance of Proper Respiration.

(From The Literary Digest.)

The importance of proper respiration during sleep is dwelt upon by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in an article on "Unconscious Respiration," contributed to Good Health. Dr. Kellogg notes that during sleeping hours the breathing movements are more superficial and slower than when one is awake and active. The lungs influence the activity of every organ and every cell in the body, and consequently lessened breathing during sleep slows down every function. He goes on:

"It is necessary that activity should be lessened in order that sleep and rest may be secured, but the work of the liver, kidneys and the repairing work of the living cells goes on during sleep, and this requires oxygen. Hence the body should be supplied with an abundance of fresh air during sleep by proper ventilation of the sleeping rooms. The lassitude experienced on rising in the morning after sleeping in a close, overheated room is evidence of the injury resulting from such practice. The temperature of the sleeping room should never be above 60 degrees Fahrenheit when a higher temperature can be avoided, and a lower temperature will be found beneficial. Sleeping in cool air, provided the body is kept warm, is far more refreshing, invigorating and energizing than in warm atmosphere. Cold air has a tonic effect upon the tissues which is highly beneficial."

The amount of air taken in during sleep may be remarkably increased, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, by developing the vital capacity and the activity of the lungs through suitable exercise. He says:

"An eminent French physiologist found that the amount of air taken into the lungs during sleep was doubled in students whose general breathing capacity had been increased by exercise. Exercise in a gymnasium, chopping and sawing wood, digging, laundry work, scrubbing, running of errands, all sorts of active house work and farm work—are excellent means of developing the chest. Any exercise which accelerates the breathing, compelling deep, full breathing, is valuable as a means for developing the lung capacity.

"Languor, nervousness and mental cloudiness are driven away by the increased ventilation of the body secured by deep breathing. The pure oxygen taken in burns up the rubbish which obstructs the brain and the tissues, while the deep-breathing movements accelerate the circulation, drawing the impure blood toward the chest for purification, and so cleansing the tissues of the paralyzing poisons which are sure to accumulate in them unless constantly removed by vigorous movement of the blood and energetic breathing. The heightened color of cheeks, the increased luster of eye and general buoyancy of feeling which follow a brisk walk on a frosty morning are evidences of the benefits that are to be derived from taking into the body an increased supply of oxygen through active breathing.

"While the lungs are to some extent subject to voluntary control, their action is, like that of the heart, automatic. During sleep, as well as during waking hours, their movements are carried on with rythmical regularity, except when necessarily interrupted by speech, and without any conscious or voluntary effort."

THE SEA TRIP
OF THE
Old Dominion Line
Makes a most attractive route to
New York and Northern and Eastern Summer Resorts
Express steamships leave Norfolk, Va., daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 p. m., for New York direct.
For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK
The largest and most magnificent summer hotel in the world. Opens in June. Noted for its superior accommodations, excellent table, fine music, classic concerts, balls and social attractions.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Also the Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, N. Y., and Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York.

ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Morehead City, N. C., Opens June 1st.
Finest bathing, fishing and boating on the Atlantic coast. No malaria or mosquitoes. Through Pullman service to Morehead City. Address Frank P. Morton, Manager, for rates and booklet, Morehead City, N. C.

New Ownership. New Management.
THE PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA.
Offers an unexcelled service and cuisine. Finest Sea Bathing on the Atlantic Coast. Boating, Fishing, Tennis, Golf, Bowling, Billiards and Pool. Rooms with or without bath. Open the year round. Write for Booklet and Rates.
A. M. BILL, Manager,
H. S. PARKER, Asst. Manager.
Both Formerly with the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

PINE BEACH HOTEL, Pine Beach, Virginia. Newest, finest, coolest, healthiest resort on entire coast, combining every modern comfort and convenience; diversified amusements. Write for booklet. WM. C. ROYER, Mgr.

Cotton Seed Oil and Cotton Ginning MACHINERY
Not In Any Combination or Trust
Complete plants from fifteen to two hundred tons capacity. Special small oil plants for ginneries. Complete Cotton Ginning Systems.
E. VanWinkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

WANTED HELP—MALE.

WILL $100 per month interest you? Wanted man in every town in Georgia. If you are a judge of a mule or horse apply to the Atlanta Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., 729 Candler bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

BE A FIRST-CLASS barber; $15 for a full course; best of instructors; our students are references. Write Atlanta Barber College 162 Whitehall st.

WANTED—Seven tinners and sheet metal workers on inside and outside work; steady employment for first-class mechanics. Apply to The S. B. Hubbard Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—20 experienced solocitors who have handled home savings boxes. Guarantee Trust Company of Georgia, Temple Court building.

WANTED—A first-class manager for large turpentine operation in Mississippi. Address "A. A.," care Constitution.

WANTED—200 men at once to work on new mill building 18 miles from Asheville, N. C., on the Murphy Branch of the Southern railroad; long job for laborers, hod-carriers, mortarmen, men for concrete crews; $1 to $2 per day; according to class of work; wages paid weekly. Apply to Frank B. Gilbreth, general contractor, Canton, N. C.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; 10 positions for every graduate; top wages paid; few weeks completes; course includes tools and diplomas; can nearly earn expenses. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Male stenographer to assist in general office work. One experienced in lumber office preferred. Must be steady and efficient. Salary $75.00 per month. Empire Lumber Co., Andalusia, Ala.

PRINTER WANTED—At once to set straight matter, by Advertiser, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED—A good, sober, experienced stick candy spinner and one to manufacture penny goods. None other need apply. Lester-Abernethy Co., Box 575, Tampa, Fla.

WANTED—Competent double entry bookkeeper; permanent place to steady man. Address P. O. Box 529, city.

WANTED—Salesman for high grade paint and varnish line. Man who has made a success and knows the Southern trade. Must be good live hustler. Applications confidential. Address with name of present employee and full particulars as to territory covered. Address "S. W.," care Constitution.

WANTED HELP—FEMALE.

WANTED—Experienced marker and assorter. Apply at Atlanta Hand Laundry Co., 115 Garnett st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

I AM HAVING a good demand for all classes of property. I have every facility for handling property in or near Atlanta to good advantage. If you care to sell, list yours with me for quick sales. W. A. Foster, No. 12 South Broad street.

IF YOU WISH to buy, sell or exchange city or suburban property, farms or timber lands, see us. C. H. Wells & Co., 1104 Fourth National Bank Bldg.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

SALESMAN FOR TEA AND COFFEE—A leading New York importing tea and coffee house (coffee roasters), packers and importers of fancy canned goods, grocer's specialties, owners of popular brands of cigars, offer opportunity to salesman commanding trade in states of Georgia and Florida. Full particulars. Address Lock Box 331, New York city.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent proprietary medicine salesman, preferably one who has been selling chill tonic in the state of Georgia. We want this salesman to travel in Georgia, we paying salary and expenses. Give experience, with whom connected and length of time with each firm in first letter. Patton-Worsham Drug Company, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

THE BON AIR, 384 Peachtree st., solicits inspection, comparison and patronage.

WANTED—AGENTS.

COLORED agents in every part of the state; $6 per day. Address with 2c stamp, C. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—All kinds of salable school, law, medical books for cash. J. C. Gavan, 71 Whitehall st. Phone 1822.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING to sell? If you have, send it to the Southern Auction and Salvage Co., 20 S. Pryor, 'Phone (Bell) 2306.

WANTED—The public to know that the Southern Auction and Salvage Co., at 20 S. Pryor, can dispose of your household goods, office fixtures, safes, carpets, rugs, pianos, etc., to advantage.

WANTED—Plans and specifications for $30,000 court house for Harris county, from reliable architect. Address O. S. Barnes, Hamilton, Ga.

WANTED—Prices on crushed stone and sharp sand for building purposes; also to rent stone crusher and concrete mixer. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co.

WANTED—Tract of timber close to railroad that will make nice straight cordwood. Address Wood, care Constitution.

WANTED—A baker shop with good brick oven; locality no object. Address Baker, care Constitution.

MEDICAL.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT—Opium, Morphine—Painless home cure guaranteed. Dr. J. W. Tucker, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

TEXAS—Valuable town site and 354 acres, beautiful prairie land surrounding it, near Houston, for sale; perfect title; good water, easy terms, no trades. Box 7, Aldine, Tex.

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, just finished. No. 227 Hilliard st., between Houston and Cain; first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements. Price $3,000. Will make easy terms to good party. Apply J. Frank Beck, 38 N. Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—DOGS.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred St. Bernards, English bull terriers, Llewellin setters, fox terrier, Boston terriers and Great Dane puppies, from pedigreed and registered stock. Walter M. Alexander, Wurtemberg Kennels, Columbus, Ohio.

FENCING.

TREEGUARDS, hitching posts, iron chairs and settees, vases, rose trainers and fountains at the Gate City Fence Works, 94 Edgewood avenue.

ALL STYLES Gates, Wire and Iron Fences sold and erected. Fencing for farm, lawn, garden and poultry. Exclusive agents for "Page Fence." Dixie Fence Co. successors Tilley Fence Co., 41 West Hunter. Phones 3843.

FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE stock second-hand typewriters of all makes. Our machines are the best, and prices the lowest. Terms reasonable. Southern States Writing Machine Co., 421-425 Candler bldg

BUGGY FOR SALE, $49, first-class leather quarter top buggy, guaranteed, and a set of harness for $6.49. Golden Eagle Buggy Co., 158 Edgewood ave.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

GET our prices on grasses, clover and grain seeds. McMillan Seed Co., No. 23 S. Broad street.

OLIVERS, unused since left factory, $55 to $65; Smiths, Remingtons, etc., $20 up. Best repairers south. Edwin A. Hardin & Co., 'phone 52, 3 Edgewood ave.

TEN SHARES STOCK in Domestic Coal Co., par value $100. Company controlled by prominent Atlanta business men. Want quick cash offer. T. R. Weakley, Birmingham, Ala.

TREEGUARDS, hitching posts, iron chairs and settees, vases, rose trainers and fountains at the Gate City Fence Works, 94 Edgewood ave.

SECOND-HAND cash register for sale, cheap for cash. Apply 91 1-2 N. Pryor street.

'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad st.—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

BUILDING MATERIAL and scrap wood from the old freight cars; this your opportunity to save money. Greene Coal Co., Phones 1195, 397 and 393.

ROOFS! ROOFS! ROOFS!—If you don't want your roofs to rust and rot, have them painted with L. & F. Cement Paint. This paint is for metal or shingles, and is guaranteed for five years. C. E. Fogg, 83 Auburn ave.

WRITE to us for catalogue of bicycles, motorcycles and sundries, wholesale and retail. Largest retail dealers in Atlanta. Castle Bicycle Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WE ARE headquarters for FLORIDA LIMES. Write us for prices. Wilson & Huddleston, Miami, Fla.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.
We exchange new for old. Repair and pack for shipping. The J. B. Turner Furniture Co., 41 and 43 W. Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga. Bell phone 1757.

ONE 100-horse Erie Ball engine; one Foster Cone Winder, 100 spindles; four 100-horse boilers; one 18x42 Corliss engine; one 14x42 Corliss engine. J. H. Crutchfield, People's bldg.

BIG BARGAIN—$300 Hungarian Buhl walnut chamber suit, best Tennessee marble, elegant, used 12 months, for $75, quick. Snook, 56 N. Broad.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

HIGH GRADE watch work. Will call for and deliver your clock. McNeal, 6 Central avenue. 'Phone 1522.

E. P. BURNS, 417-18 Century building. Bell phone 1299; insurance law, adjustments of claims, revisions and settlement of policies.

WANTED—Energetic young man to buy half interest in good paying wholesale and retail business in center of city. Address C. H., Constitution.

PATENTS, PATENTS, PATENTS.
PATENTS secured or fee returned. Illustrated guide book and list of inventions wanted free to any address. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample copy free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 582 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

STOCK companies incorporated. If you have stocks or bonds for sale let me try to sell them for you. George M. Kellogg, Broker, 540 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

WANTED—Parties to invest in manufacturing business for making paper cones by automatic machines, the only ones in existence; also to make parallel tubes. Address Manufacturer, Constitution.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER,
'Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Everyone suffering with catarrh to send us 25 cents for a week's treatment of the Eclipse Catarrh Cure. It will give instant relief. Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR the next 10 days I will cut my $35.00 suits to $25.00. Matthew Carroll, 172 Peachtree.

LOST.

STRAYED—Light-colored Jersey cow; rope on head. 425 Crew street; reward.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 99 North Forsyth street.

GET our weekly rent bulletin, giving description of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 12 Auburn ave.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—Large store, 135 Whitehall street; also second floor with elevator. J. H. James.

AUCTION.

THE SOUTHERN Auction and Salvage Co. will buy or sell you out.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.

Panama and Milan straw hats cleaned and reshaped, 50c.
Soft and stiff felt hats cleaned and reshaped, 35c.
Bands or sweats, 25c each extra.
ACME HATTERS, 6 1-2 Whitehall St.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1152; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, bookkeeping, typewriting, mathematics, grammar, etc. Day and night. Stokely's Business College, 34 1-2 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY on hand to lend at 5 per cent in sums of $500 and over; long or short time; supply unlimited; also money for purchase money and notes. W. A. Foster, room 24 Inman bldg. Second floor.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE.
Mortgage loans on real estate.

MONEY on Atlanta realty. Low interest. Black & Draper, 213-14 Empire bldg.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 & 7 per cent interest, according to security. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman

WE buy short time notes and make loans on approved collateral or satisfactory indorsement without delay. Oscar & Chas A. Davis, 15 Edgewood ave.

THE Union Savings bank buys purchase money notes and lends money on improved Atlanta property at reasonable rates. Bell 'phone 769. Gould building.

WE have some money of clients to lend upon Atlanta real estate. Only delay time to approve title by our firm, Jackson & Orme, 218 Equitable bldg.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOAN WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 53 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524 Austell building.

FARM LOANS—We are placing loans on Georgia farms at the lowest rates ever offered. The Southern Mortgage Co., Gould building.

MONEY ADVANCED TO SALARIED PEOPLE; ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD INDORSEMENT. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 704 CANDLER BUILDING. 'Phone 1915.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. 3 to 5 YEARS 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans on Atlanta, Fulton county or DeKalb county property. Ansley & Ferris, 10 East Alabama.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

LOANS made on property in or convenient to Atlanta. Money here. No delay. W. P. Pattillo, 1218 Century.

$35,000 TO LOAN in sums $300 to $15,000 at 5-6-7 per cent. Small delay. A. H. Alfriend, 305 Peters bldg.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

AT COST.
MY stock of safes and vault doors to be sold at cost during next week. Now is your time. R. W. Ellis, 26 S. Broad st.

SEWING MACHINES.

RENTED—Two dollars per month, either Singer or Wheeler & Wilson. We rent only new machines with complete set of attachments. Prompt delivery. Both 'Phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall street.

WALL PAPER.

THE newest, cleanest, brightest, and most up-to-date wall paper as well as the largest line to select from. All work guaranteed. J. L. Burnett, 12 E. Hunter, both 'phones 550.

PALMISTRY.

QUEEN KULU,
PALMIST.
438 Peachtree street, corner Pine, Atlanta 'phone 2631.

MADAME DEL REY, psychic palmist, expert reader of fine lines in the hand, advises on love, family and business affairs, law suits, speculations, changes, investments, lost articles, etc. No. 75 Trigity avenue, third door below Pryor.

DETECTIVES.

PIEDMONT DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc., criminal and civil investigations, "shadowing." Write for booklet. It tells who we are. General office, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LIGHT-RUNNING Domestic sewing machines, 104 North Pryor street. Bell 'phone 3336.

GOOD PRINTING.
COMMERCIAL and society work a specialty. High-grade work. Prices right. N. C. Tompkins, 16 W. Alabama street.

WM. WILSON.
ALL KINDS of painting and decorating, plain painting. Furio decorating, tinting, burlaps, paper, etc. Bell 'phone 4364-M. Office 59 South Forsyth.

HEATING.

GOOD MORNING. Awfully warm this morning—Yes, but just wait till January. Better get MONCRIEF to put in that Furnace and be ready.
Fix for it when you begin to build. He's got both 'phones.

GWINN'S SHOE SHOP,
4 LUCKIE, opposite Piedmont. Bell 2335. Men's sewed half soles 75c. tf.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Competent—Reliable.
MASSEY REPORTING CO.,
1201 Fourth National. Phones 1201.

A. J. WEST & CO.
CENTURY BLDG. BELL PHONE 1754.

RHODES STREET—Brick store and two other houses rented for $417.60 per year, $3,500.

300 ACRE FARM.
WITHIN 6 MILES OF ATLANTA AND 3 MILES OF DECATUR, 5-ROOM DWELLING, 3 TENANT HOUSES, STABLE, BARNS, ETC. THIS PLACE IS IN HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION, 7 SPRING BRANCHES, LARGE CREEK, 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND, 100 ACRES HEAVILY TIMBERED. THIS HAS A FRONTAGE ABOUT 1 MILE ON GOOD PUBLIC ROAD, AND WELL ADAPTED FOR TRUCK AND DAIRY FARM.
$20 PER ACRE.
J. A. GIFFORD & CO.,
502 Peters Building.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing, 77 Whitehall st. Phone 1678.

ANSLEY BROS.,
Real Estate,
Bell Phone 339; Atlanta 260.
Offices 4 to 10 E. Ala. St.

BEST bargain offered on north side for several years. Think of a 10-room house on Boulevard, and with nice lot, for $4,750. This place cost over $7,000. Owner has left city, and tells us to sell it.

$8,250 FOR the best and prettiest home for the price that can be found on north side of the city, and it could not be duplicated now for less than $9,000. It's an elegant 9-room house, only about 2 years old, with all modern conveniences and furnace heat. In one of the choicest neighborhoods in the city, near Peachtree.

$4,250 FOR splendid lot on Peachtree street, 50 feet wide, fine depth and east front. A rare opportunity if you want a Peachtree lot.

$3,750 FOR nice 8-room house, with modern conveniences, and in fine neighborhood near Peachtree. Better see us soon. Can't find these often.

$5,150 FOR lovely suburban home. Beautiful 7-room cottage with large attic and large, elegant verandas. Magnificent lot of nearly 2 acres, beautifully shaded, and with over 200 feet front on electric line, and right at station. In 20 minutes' car ride, in splendid neighborhood. House alone would now cost about the price of the place.

$5,500 FOR 2-story 8-room house on Spring street, with pretty east front lot and in splendid neighborhood.

$4,500 FOR beautiful Ansley Park lot, very near Peachtree st. If you want a large, elegant lot in this fashionable section at a bargain, you'd better see us about this.

DO you want to make some money? If you do, see us about a beautiful large corner lot on north side that will subdivide into 3 or 4 pretty lots. $3,650 will buy it, and it's a dead sure thing for a good profit. Reasonable terms.

$6,500 FOR nice 2-story house of 8 rooms in splendid neighborhood, on north side, and near Peachtree; small cash payment and very easy terms.

$600 FOR pretty West End lot, on nice street and car line, and in nice neighborhood. Fine bargain and reasonable terms.

Dr. J. W. Mayson, H. L. Cobbs and Paul Vose, Assistant Salesmen.

H. C. PENDLETON,
Real Estate,
614 Peters Building; Atlanta
Phone 1237.

S. BOULEVARD—An elegant 10-room house and barn, with fruit and flowers, on large, elevated lot, has just been listed with me to sell quick at any reasonable price, even at a sacrifice, if necessary, and on easy terms. Owner would exchange equity for good vacant lot in city.

KIRKWOOD—Eight-room house and 2½ acres of land in two blocks of N. Kirkwood car line, at $3,000.

ONE-HALF of beautiful lot in Oakland cemetery for $225. It is enclosed by stone wall, and is a big bargain.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads:

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Depart To—
*3	Nashville 7:10 am	*2	Nashville 8:35 am
73	Marietta 8:35 am	74	Marietta 12:10 pm
*93	Nashville 1:45 am	*92	Nashville 4:50 pm
75	Marietta 2:50 pm	72	Marietta 5:30 pm
*1	Nashville 7:35 pm	*4	Nashville 8:50 pm

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Savannah	7:10 am	Macon	12:01 am
Jacksonville	7:50 am	Savannah	8:00 am
Macon	11:40 am	Macon	4:00 pm
Savannah	4:05 pm	Savannah	9:15 pm
Macon	7:55 pm	Jacksonville	8:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Selma	11:40 am	*Montgomery	5:30 am
Montgomery	7:30 pm	*Montgomery	12:45 pm
*Selma	11:35 pm	*Selma	4:20 pm
LaGrange	8:20 am	LaGrange	5:30 pm
*Montgomery	3:40 pm	*Montgomery	11:15 pm

*Daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company arrive at and depart from Atlanta Terminal station, corner Mitchell street and Madison avenue.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Washington	6:30 am	Birmingham	9:40 am
Abbeville	9:00 am	Monroe	7:20 am
Memphis	11:45 am	New York	12:00 n'n
New York	3:30 pm	Abbeville	4:00 pm
Monroe	7:40 pm	Memphis	5:00 pm
Birmingham	9:25 pm	Washington	9:35 pm

Shown in Central Time.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	5:00 am	*Augusta	7:45 am
Conyers	6:45 am	Lithonia	10:05 am
Covington	7:45 am	*Augusta	3:30 pm
*Augusta	12:30 pm	Conyers	5:00 pm
Lithonia	3:25 pm	Covington	6:10 pm
*Augusta	8:15 pm	*Augusta	11:45 pm

*Daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Atlanta, New Terminal Station, corner Mitchell and Madison Avenue.

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed:

4:00 A. M.—No. 23, Daily. Local to Birmingham, making all stops; arriving in Birmingham 10:25 a. m.

8:30 A. M.—No. 13, DAILY. "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train Atlanta to Cincinnati without change, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars. Arrives Rome 7:20 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—No. 30 DAILY, to Griffin and Columbus. Arrives Griffin 7:31 a. m.; Columbus 10 a.m.

6:15 A. M.—No. 12, DAILY, local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 9:15 a. m.; Brunswick 6 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7:00 A. M.—No. 35, DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs. Arrives Memphis 8:05 p. m.; Kansas City 9:45 a. m., and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:20 A. M.—No. 12, DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville, Richmond and Asheville.

7:40 A. M.—No. 7, DAILY. Chattanooga.

12 NOON, No. 38, DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern Limited. Electric lighted. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 6:22 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

1:00 P. M.—No. 46, DAILY.—New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte and Washington. Arrives Washington 11:05 a. m.; New York 3 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—No. 3, DAILY.—Local for Macon, arriving Macon 2:40 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—No. 10, DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville. Pullman observation chair car Atlanta to Macon.

4:28 P. M.—No. 37, DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham. Arrives Birmingham 9:15 p. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—No. 18, DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle" to Toccoa.

4:30 P. M.—No. 22, DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:35 P. M.—No. 23, DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:50 P. M.—No. 15, DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati and Memphis and Chattanooga to Louisville. Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:26 p. m.; Chattanooga 9:55 p. m.; Memphis 8:20 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 6 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m.

6:15 P. M.—No. 28, DAILY.—Makes all stops. Local to Heflin; arrives Heflin 10:50 p. m.

11:15 P. M.—No. 14, DAILY.—Florida Limited. A solid vestibuled train to Jacksonville, Fla. Through sleeping cars and day coaches to Jacksonville and Brunswick; arrives Jacksonville 3:30 a. m.; Brunswick 6 a. m.; St. Augustine 10 a. m.

11:30 P. M.—No. 97, DAILY.—Through Pullman drawing room sleeping car, Atlanta to Shreveport. Local sleeper Atlanta to Birmingham. Arrives Birmingham 5:35 a. m.; Jackson 11 a. m.; Jackson 2:25 p. m.; Vicksburg, 4:05 p. m.; Shreveport 10:20 p. m. Sleepers open to receive passengers 9:00 p. m.

12 NIGHT.—No. 36, DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond, Charlotte and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:22 a. m. Local Atlanta-Charlotte sleeper open to receive passengers at 9:00 p. m. Local Atlanta-Asheville sleeper open 10:30 p. m.

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A like reward will be paid for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons maliciously interfering with or destroying the property of this Company, at any point.

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I found Smith's Blood and Liver Syrup to be the ideal remedy for catarrh of the nose and throat. It cured me completely in three months.
MRS. I. N. MARSH.
Norfolk, Va.

PAVNIG CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids, addressed to the Street Committee, will be received at the City Engineer's office until ... p. m., Friday, July 13th, for paving Madison street, from Hunter street to Fire Dept. Headquarters, on Alabama street, with small granite block laid on concrete foundation, approximately ...00 square yards, and for paving Elliott street, ... Mitchell street to Block place, with granite ... laid on sand foundation, approximately ... yards. Bids will be considered sep... two streets. A certified check for ... to W. J. Campbell, Clerk of ... pany each bid. Specifications ... application to the under... is reserved to reject any or all
R. M. CLAYTON,
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FARMS AND FARMERS



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All letters intended for this department should be addressed as follows: "Editor F. and F. Department of Constitution, Experiment, Ga."

CONTRADICTORY FORMULAS.

The farmers have been much confused with contradictory formulas for fertilizers that have been widely published in papers.

We will compare the elements of plant food in the three following formulas: 2—7—6, 3½—9—8, 3½—7—9 (nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid follow in said formulas in the order named). The above formulas are for corn.

In order to determine the comparative value of the several formulas it is necessary to consider the elements of plant food in each formula as parts instead of percentages. Therefore in the formula 2—7—6 two parts of the plant food are nitrogen, seven parts of the plant food are potash, six parts of the plant food are phosphoric acid; hence 2-15 of the plant food is nitrogen, 7-15 of the plant food is potash, 6-15 of the plant food is phosphoric acid.

We will now change the above fractions to decimals.

2-15 equals 13 1-3 per cent.
7-15 equals 46 2-3 per cent.
6-15 equals 40 per cent.

Hence 100 pounds of plant food will contain: Nitrogen, 13 1-3 pounds; potash, 46 2-3 pounds; phosphoric acid, 40 pounds.

In this case per cent or pounds apply equally well, each being per 100.

We will now take the second formula, 3½—9—8, and reduce it in the same way.

3½ divided by 20½ equals 17 3-41 per cent.

9 divided by 20½ equals 43 37-41 per cent.

8 divided by 20½ equals 39 1-41 per cent.

Hence 100 pounds of plant food will contain: Nitrogen, 17 3-41 pounds; potash, 43 37-41 pounds; phosphoric acid, 39 1-41 pounds.

We will now take the remaining formula, 3½—7—9, and reduce it in the same way:

3½ divided by 19½ equals 17 37-39 per cent.

7 divided by 19½ equals 35 35-39 per cent.

9 divided by 19½ equals 46 6-39 per cent.

Hence 100 pounds of plant food will contain: Nitrogen, 17 37-39 pounds; potash, 35 35-39 pounds; phosphoric acid, 46 6-39 pounds.

A glance at the above figures will show the great inequality between the quantities of plant food composing the several formulas.

The following extract from a letter dated March 23 last, written by a party who has had large experience with fertilizers, places the quantities of plant food contained in two of said formulas as substantially the same, but the statement is wide of the mark, as shown above:

"In reply to your question will say that formula 3½ per cent nitrogen, 9 per cent available phosphoric acid and 7 per cent potash is in our opinion a practical one for corn. The ratio of the different elements are not materially different from the formula 2—7—6."

Compare the above extract with the analyses of the two formulas, 2—7—6 and 3½—7—9 above given, and then make your own deduction.

It is doubtful if any better formula for corn can be devised than the old formula 2—7—6. It has long been in use, and in the absence of positive proof bearing on the subject it should not be discarded in the interest of any new untested formula.

The above formula may be supplemented with a moderate dose of nitrate of soda applied as a top dressing at the second working of the corn.

BRYAN TYSON.

Southern Pines, N. C.

Comment—I do not see why the usual statement of analyses of different formulas is not sufficient to enable a direct comparison between two or more fertilizers. That is what the analyses are for. To reduce the percentages of each plant food element present in a fertilizer to percentages of the total amount of plant food answers no good purpose that I can see and tends rather to mystify than to make plainer. But Mr. Tyson is evidently fond of figuring, and what appears mystifying to others is all "clear as mud" to him.

It should be remarked that apparently contradictory formulas for the same crop may often be explained by differences in the soils on which the experiments were made. Mr. Tyson's formula for corn which he so approvingly quotes, 2 ni., 7 po., 6 ph., would not be adapted to the granitic soils of the Carolinas and Georgia, but might do for the pine barrens of the tertiary region.

OAT CULTURE. ROTATION.

D. H. C., Harriston, Miss.—Permit me to thank you for your letter and the Bulletins on oat culture you so kindly favored me with. I was particularly interested in the open furrow system, and wish to inquire if the hoe grain drill does not accomplish the same result as the Gantt planter and fertilizer distributor, of which you write. I am getting old and want to ride in all the farming operations possible and would hate to have to walk behind a planter doing a single row if I can use a machine on which I could ride and plant half a dozen rows at once. There are many grain drills having fertilizer attachments now on the market, and if I understand the open-furrow system, the chief necessity is to have the opener five inches wide and to use no coverer, and that the drills must be 18 inches apart. Now most of the grain drills have the hoes or openers 9 to 10 inches apart and it would only be necessary to stop up every alternate feeder to get the rows proper distance apart, if it is impossible to get a drill with the hoes 18 inches apart. I have just harvested a very fine crop of spring sown oats, which I think will turn out forty bushels per acre, and have determined to make oats my chief crop hereafter. I sow half bushel Lespedeza Striata per acre on the oat field in January or February, and when the oat crop is harvested the Lespedeza is about four inches high and thickly in possession of the land, to the exclusion of every other kind of growth, because it grows as well in the shade as in the sunlight. Have harvested in August and September as much as two tons of hay off my oat fields and when turned under for manure have found it equal if not superior to peavines. My system of rotation is oats and Lespedeza following corn and peas following cotton, following oats and Lespedeza. It is much cheaper and equally effective as to plant peas after the oats, as it saves the breaking and preparation of the soil.

If you think only the Gantt distributor will do, please send me the name of the manufacturer, as I will have to have one in the event I can't find a machine of larger capacity to ride on.

Answer—The ordinary grain drill will not answer the purposes of the "open furrow" system, without the change you propose. I have for some years past been trying to get one of the makers of grain drills to make such change or adjustments in his drill, so that it might be used either for sowing wheat or for sowing oats. I have been corresponding with one of these makers the past spring and he will have one of his regular drills so arranged ready for my use the coming sowing season. Sixteen inches between the rows of oats is my ideal, this distance being about as close as wall permit space enough between the open furrows to hold the loose soil thrown out by the hoes.

I do not think it would be practicable for an ordinary pair of mules to draw a machine that would open more than three furrows at one time—possibly five, because of the much heavier draught of each hoe, compared with the ordinary drill hoe or disc.

But even with a Gantt drill the work of sowing is not so very slow, one man and one machine easily sowing three acres per day, including both seed and fertilizer.

The address desired is "Gantt Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga." I send you one of their catalogues, although not perhaps the latest.

I was interested in reading of your system of rotation. We practice and advise—oats and cowpeas, cotton, corn and peas, making a three-year shift.

CORN WORMS.

Gordon Garner, Sparta, Ga.—I am a school boy 13 years old. I am one of the corn contestants and want to ask you some questions. My corn has a good green color and is beginning to tassel, but there is a bug or worm in the top of some of it eating it into holes. Will you tell me if it will injure the corn and what will stop it. I have just put some guano on the land and run the last middle furrow. Please let me hear from you right soon.

Answer—I presume that by the words "in the top of it, eating it into holes," you have reference to the ears. If so, the caterpillar, or worm, that does the work is the larva (or young) of a moth and is called Heliothis Armigira. It is precisely the same worm as the one that bores into green tomatoes and into the cotton bolls—thence called "tomato worm" and "boll" worm. The moth lays its eggs on the corn silks soon after these appear, and these eggs soon hatch into very small worms which feed on the silk and gradually find their way down into the ear and feed on the tender grains of corn on the upper end of the ear. Sometimes they will bore their way out through the shuck and bore into the same ear or into another ear. Frequently several very small worms may be found in the same ear, but we do not often find more than one large one, because they are cannibalistic and fight and eat one another up until only one is left. The same methods for destroying these moths in the cotton fields may also be employed to protect corn. But the injury they do to corn is hardly sufficient to justify any great effort to catch or destroy the moths that lay the eggs. One author recommends spraying the silks with a solution of 3 ounces of hellebore to 16 gallons of hot water. Let the solution cool and then spray it on the silks and ears. You may destroy many of the worms when they are making their way down through the silks to the ears by tightly squeezing the tips of the ears between the thumb and fingers, rolling and squeezing it several times. Try it about the time the silks are fading. A pair of wooden pliers might be made for the work. You say you are a "school boy of 13 years." Let me advise you to commence studying agricultural books and learn something of the science that underlies agriculture. Mr. M. A. Duggan will help you. Show him this letter. I expect to be down at your fair this fall.

APPLER OATS, DETASSELING CORN.

G. Y. K., Pelahatchie, Miss.—Please send press bulletin No. 45, on oat culture. I am thinking of ordering a few bushels of your Appler oats to sow next fall. Also will you please tell me in what way it benefits corn to detassel every other row, or what good will it do? I have one acre in corn that I want to select seed from. Please let me hear from you.

Answer—In regard to the oats you have only to send money order payable to "Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.," for the number of bushels you want at the rate of $1 per bushel.

The advantage in detasseling every alternate row of corn is in the fact that the ears that you will save for seed from the detasselled stalks will have been fertilized by the tassels from other stalks, thus preventing in-and-in breeding. The principle is the same that underlies the precaution in breeding animals not to permit two animals too near of kin to propagate. You should select your seed ears from the stalks from which the tassels shall have been removed. The result in the next crop will be a considerable increase in the vigor of the plants from such seed and a larger yield of better ears.

HARVESTING SPANISH PEANUTS.

"Planet," Dunham, Ga.—I am growing about fifty acres of Spanish peanuts, and will lay them by next week, weather and labor permitting. The crop is looking fine, and the yield should be good. This being my first effort in peanut culture, am trying to find out the best method of harvesting, separating and clealing the crop for market. Am going to sell the nuts. Also would like to know if the nuts are good to fatten mules and horses. You, knowing everything, will no doubt be able to give me the information sought, and since your remarks may be of interest in the readers of The Tri-Weekly Constitution you may, if you please, give them the benefit of your knowledge along this line. I am a regular reader of The Tri-Weekly, and enjoy the paper and your department much.

Answer—I suggest that you apply to Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 25, entitled "Peanuts: Culture and Uses," published in 1895. This little bulletin covers the whole ground of peanut culture, including harvesting, cleaning and marketing. I am not able to give names of addresses of dealers in peanut harvesters, cleaners etc.

ANGULAR LEAF SPOT OF COTTON.

W. M. H., Covington, Ga.—Inclosed find three cotton leaves. You see they are in different stages of decay. This whole section, as far as I can hear, is similarly affected. Some places the entire stalk dies. It seems to be worse on gray land. The cotton has grown but very little in two weeks. Please tell us through the Farm and Farmers' department the cause and probable result on the crop.

Answer—In my opinion the disease on your cotton as evidenced by the appearance of the cotton leaves sent in your letter is what is called the "angular leaf spot," first described by Dr. G. F. Atkinson in Alabama experiment station bulletin No. 41. He says that the disease is more or less present in every cotton field every year, but is rarely so abundant as to attract the attention of farmers or other non-experts. On the station farm we notice more or less of it every year. This year it is more abundant than usual and I think this is due to the heavy rains we had some weeks ago. I do not think it will seriously injure the cotton. Perhaps I should say permanently injure it, for the reason that cotton has so long a period of growth and development that it may recover from such diseases. The exact nature of the disease, it seems, has not yet been discovered, nor has any effective means of preventing or arresting its course been discovered.

Since the above was written a neighboring farmer brought some entire cotton plants, the leaves of which were affected just as were the leaves (alone) that you sent. But I discovered that the stem below the ground surface was diseased and this was probably what killed some of the stalks brought.

NUTGRASS. TO KILL.

D. S. Jones, Highlandale, Miss.—I would like to obtain some information about how to kill nut grass, and am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Thanking you in advance for the information.

Answer—How to destroy nut grass? is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered, although asked hundreds and thousands of times. There is certainly no "easy way" to do it, and anything short of a very persistent effort will prove ineffectual. Some time last year a lady writing to this department recommended with confidence that mowing it whenever the flower stems appear will destroy it. I have usually advised sowing the land in oats—well fertilized—in the fall, following the oat harvest with a heavy seeding of cow peas and repeating for two years, would so subdue the nut grass that the land might then be cultivated in cotton. On a small area pasture heavily with hogs, and do not feed hogs too much, and they will root out the nut grass. It is certainly a knotty question. When I find a little patch on my farm, I call for willing hand with mattloks and shovels, dug up the evil for a depth of a foot, and cart it off to the woods or to a running stream.

ARMY WORMS IN COTTON.

F. M. McG., Sneed, Ark.—I am very anxious to find something that will effectively destroy the cotton worms—something to spray or apply. My cotton crop last year was considerably damaged and I am now satisfied that I will this year have a recurrence of the army worm about July 15, as last year. Please send me formula for preparation and the kind of sprayer to apply it with. My father and mother came from Georgia, and for that reason I am partial to Georgia.

Answer—I send you a copy of press bulletin No. 42, which describes the method of dusting paris green on cotton to destroy cotton caterpillars. The same treatment will prove effectual in destroying army worms. It is probable you have committed the error of waiting until the worms appear in immense numbers before commencing a warfare on them. There are two or three generations of them, the first appearing in very small numbers before wheat is ripe and increasing as the summer advances. If the small colonies that appear early in the season be searched out and destroyed there will be very little trouble from them later on. For the early brood it is usual to spray with a solution of 1 pound of paris green in 100 gallons of water.

I advise that you write to Director William C. Vincenheller, Fayetteville, Ark. He is the director of your state experiment station and should be prepared to give detailed instructions for such work, as the caterpillars are much more common in Arkansas than in this section of the country. He will be able to tell you of the best spray pumps, the best proportions for mixing the sprays, etc.

FLIES BOTHER A MULE'S EYES.

J. B. Seamans, Glysy, Ala.—I have a mule that the flies bother his eyes and causes him to rub them and make them sore. Can you give me a remedy to keep them away without injuring his eyes?

Answer—Various devices are used to protect animals from flies, viz.: Sponge the skin with a decotion of walnut leaves, or elder leaves, or tobacco tea; or tie a bunch of pennyroyal to the brow-band of the bridle. Putting wire screens in the doors and windows of the stable is sometimes resorted to by those who have well-constructed stables. Remove all manure heaps, keep the stalls clean, scatter gypsum (land plaster) on the floor. To allay the irritation produced by bites apply ammonia (diluted) being careful not to get it in the eyes, or a solution of 1 part carbolic acid in 20 parts of sweet oil or glycerine; or 1-4 ounce of soda and 1 dram of carbolic acid in 1 quart of water.

FLEAS IN STABLES.

C. T. Evans, Smithville, S. C.—Please give me remedy to rid stables of fleas. Keeping hogs in lot last fall caused so many that they ate all hair from fetlocks of horses. Will be so much obliged for some sure remedy.

Answer—The fleas when numerous will "bite" horses and mules, and give rise to wounded swellings on the skin, but I was not aware that the insect is able to cut away the hair from fetlocks, and I question whether the hair was not removed by something else. To get rid of the fleas promptly it will be necessary to thoroughly clean out the stalls, and thus destroy the grub-like larvae, or young fleas. These young ones were hatched out from eggs dropped by the adult females, and feed on decaying organic matter found about the floor, cracks in the walls, etc. Sprinkle the floor (if ground) with quick lime. Spray the woodwork with gasoline. Sponge the animal with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water. Treat the dogs and cats the same way, and keep them away from the stable.

PEAR CIDER.

W. F. A., Melrose, Ga.—I have a lot of pears and they are too small for market. I wish to make some cider out of them for home use. Can you tell me how through your columns?

I have been subscribing for The Constitution for several years and can say that it can't be beat for a tri-weekly for the farmers.

Answer—I think the juice of pears when pressed out and made into a beverage similar to cider is called perry. So far as I know the details of the process of making perry are identical with those for making apple cider.

"LITTLE TEXAS FLY" ON CATTLE.

J. G. Cherry, Sucarnoochee, Miss.—Will you please tell me how to keep the little Texas fly off of cattle. They seem to be injurious to them; they are never clear of them, day nor night; they hurt them worse than the horse fly, as they are so many more in number. My cattle run on a range. I would be so glad to know how to keep them off.

Answer—I do not know what species of fly you mean by "little Texas fly." The name is new to me and I do not find it in any of the books within my reach. I think it is likely that you mean the "horn fly," so-called, because of the habit they have of clustering in great numbers at the base of the horn of cattle. The remedies suggested are as follows: (1) Smear the cattle with a mixture of equal parts of fish oil and tar, or with axel grease; (2) spray the cattle with kerosene emulsion; (3) this means a somewhat elaborate trapping arrangements, consisting of a kind of covered pen or hallway through which the animals must be driven. A few feet from the entrance a sort of dome or cupola in the roof of the passageway made of glass and arranged to serve as a fly trap. Beyond this the passageway is dark. The animal walks through the machine and just as it passes under the dome a set of brushes sweeps off the flies and these naturally rise into the lighted dome to be summarily dealt with. The above description is taken from the United States government cattle book of 1904. The female fly lays its eggs in fresh manure and these eggs hatch in a few days and in a short time develop into perfect flies and so on throughout the summer. The young may be destroyed by spreading out the dung so that it will dry quickly, or by sprinkling lime upon it.

I do not know what is the matter with your calves.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL CATARRH OF COW.

G. H. W., Travelers Rest, S. C.—I have a sick cow and want your advice. She has been well housed and fed all winter, principally on cotton seed hulls, cotton seed meal and wheat bran. Was fat and in good healthy condition, apparently, until she found calf about May 10. Seemed to do well and continued hearty until calf was about 10 days old, when she refused to eat and appeared to be sick, but did not seem to be in much pain, but seemed to be swelled. In a few days she was better and eating hearty and next morning she would refuse to eat anything and continued so for a day or two and then she would eat again for a few feeds, then refuse to eat. some days eating a little and some days nothing up to the present time; for several days has not eaten much except a little she will pick when holding her out to graze, and then refusing the tender grass and picking a few weeds or some kind of grass. She is not swelled any now. Her kidneys seem to act well and her dung is sometimes natural and sometimes thin and running. She is now thin and poor. She holds up well in milk, considering how little she eats, and her milk is as nice looking as at any time. She will eat corn fodder sooner than anything else and wants to eat all the green apples she can get. In holding her out to graze she seems to hunt for old wood and bark and will try to bite the bark off of wood, especially poplar wood. Her horns are sometimes warm and sometimes cold. She does not now seem to be in any pain, but on the contrary when I take her out of the lot to graze she wants to go from one place to another, as though hunting something she could eat. She has refused to eat cotton seed meal, corn meal and wheat bran for a week or more. When she found calf she seemed to clean off nicely in a few hours, but when the calf was about two weeks old a small amount passed from her about the color of white of eggs with dark streaks in it. When her dung is thin and running it is very dark and smells very badly. She belches frequently and her insides are rattling or rumbling. When she appears to be worse off she sometimes lies with her head on the ground, not stretched out broadside, but in natural position with under jaw resting on the ground, and when she gets up she bows up her back a little and stands that way for a few seconds as though she was sore or it hurt her to get up.

Answer—I think your cow has (or had) gastro-intestinal catarrh, which may be caused by irritant or damaged food, overloading of the stomach, long continued feeding on coarse and rather indigestible food, want of exercise, etc. Give small quantities of roots (potatoes, beets, carrots, squashes), nice selected grass hay (or cured corn blades) several times a day, but being careful not to give too much. Boil 2 ounces of chamomile flowers for twenty minutes in 1 quart of water and when cool give as a drench several times a day. If bowels do not act freely give (at once) 1 pound of Glauber's salts and 1 pint of molasses in 1 quart of linseed tea. After this purgative has acted, if appetite is poor and she does not "chew the cud" regularly, mix 3 ounces each of powdered gentian, bicarbonate of potash (saleratus) and ginger and 1 ounce of powdered capsicum. Divide into twelve powders and give one three times a day before feeding.

TEXAS (TICK) FEVER.

T. G. T., Culloden, Ga.—Will you please tell me what is the trouble with our cows? Several have died in this community from probably the same disease. I am not doctor enough to tell you much about the disease, but will do my best. The gall is several times too large, highly colored, resembling green; the lungs blotched, or pided; bladder full of blood, nearly a water bucket full. These are the only affected parts we could tell, while others might have been affected. The cows sometimes passed pure blood instead of urine. Their bowel action, so far as we could see, was all right. Can you tell from this weak description what it is and give us a remedy? I might say some of the cows live only twelve hours after discovering the attack; others live as long as four days. Answer at once, giving remedy.

Answer—The symptoms as described indicate very strongly that your cattle that died had Texas cattle fever, or "tick" fever; and if there were ticks on them there remains hardly a doubt that it was that disease. Unfortunately, it is usually fatal, very few recovering. I send you a copy of Bulletin No. 64, of the Georgia Experiment Station. It is devoted entirely to a description of cattle fever, how to know it, what to do, and how to get rid of cattle ticks on a farm, these ticks causing the death of more cattle in the south than die from all other causes combined. It is a surprising thing that the farmers of Georgia—every one of them that can read—do not ask for and read the bulletins of the station. It is another surprising fact that the majority of farmers make no effort whatever to rid their farms of cattle ticks, in consideration of the comparative ease with which it may be accomplished.

CONJUNCTIVITIS OF COW.

S. W., Dublin, Ga.—I have a good milch cow that a few days ago her eyes began to matter a little, and then commenced to run water, and now her left eye is badly swollen and she can hardly see any out of it. Her right eye is also badly affected. Her quarters are perfectly clean. I have been feeding cotton seed hulls and shorts, also a small quantity of cotton seed meal, about a double handful per day. Will you please tell me what is the matter, and also give me the best remedy for the disease; also whether cotton seed meal will affect a cow's eyes or not? I have been told it would. Please answer through the columns of The Constitution, or by direct communication, as you think best, as I am very anxious to know.

Answer—Your description of the conditions is not complete. For instance, you do not state whether or not the cow is in the pasture daily. It may be what is called conjunctivitis, or specific ophthalmia. Keep her in a cool, dark stable, supplied with plenty of fresh water to drink, and soft, succulent food, such as bran mashes, slops, scalded oats, green stuff, etc. Give her one pound of Epsom salts (or one and one-half pounds of a very large animal) dissolved in two or three pints of water. Wash the eye—applying to the eyeballs—frequently with a lotion prepared by pouring four ounces of boiling water over on dram of borasic acid.

Constant feeding of cotton seed will often produce inflammation of the eyes and sometimes blindness.

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NEW HOMES FOR RENT
Corner Juniper and 7th Streets

On this splendid, elevated, shady lot, four homes are now being erected that have been consigned with us for rent. They are two-story, brick veneer, containing 8 rooms each; also servant's room, furnace, two baths, trunk room and several large closets. They will be equipped with both gas and electric lights; a complete system of electric bells and all other modern conveniences. These houses face east and their large front verandas make them very comfortable and home-like. They will be ready for occupancy about September 1st, the moving season. Call on us for further nformation.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

EVERY thoughtful person knows that many trivial events which transpired in their youth or childhood are clear-cut and vivid in their mind today, while memory of later and more important occurrences have become indistinct. Indeed, our whole system of education is based on the universal nature of this experience and the ethical value of first impressions. And while in the later years of business life the mind is less impressionable, this fact only enhances the value of the power to impress, and no less stresses the quality of the impression. Our Printing and Lithographing makes the right impression—it will sell your goods, if it's advertising, and, in any case, cause the artistic soul to hail you as a patron of the beauty-art of perfect use. Foote & Davies Company, the Best in Printing and the Allied Arts, 61-67 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta.

Our Private Car leaves the office Monday, July 9th, at 3:25 p. m., for the Auction Sale of the Dooley Lots on the Soldiers' Home Line. We invite you to go as our guest. Be on hand promptly. Sale begins at 4:00 p. m.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.
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takes away that tired look from a lady's face after the house-work is done. Gives her complexion a refined glow and velvety smoothness which defies detection. It is not a cosmetic, but a delightfully cleansing and beautifying liquid which works with Nature to put a woman's face at its best.

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

YOUNG—Died at Gainesville, Ga., July 7, 1906, Marion S. Young, infant daughter of Francis L. and Marie E. Young. Interment private.
Boston, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM of Corbally & Pelligrini has been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills collected and paid by J. A. Corbally. June 16, 1906.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

MACON C. SHARP.
Subject to white primary August 22, '06.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county treasurer.
PETER F. CLARKE.

I wish to announce my candidacy for councilman for the third ward.
C. W. MANGUM.

FOR BAGGAGE WAGON
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THIS WEEK
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
VAUDEVILLE
APDALE'S TRAINED BEARS.
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THE GARDEN SPOT OF ATLANTA.
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Assisted by Miss Edna Tempest, in Marvelous Feats of Strength.
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Seats for Thousands.

THE ★ THEATRE
WEEK BEGINNING JULY 9TH.
23 In Vaudeville 23
The Kohler Trio. The Mitchell Sisters. Agnes Maher. Irene Temple. The Lindin Sisters, The 2 Blacks and others.
Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

$2.88 Macon and Return via Central of Georgia Ry.

Account Grand Lodge, K. of P. (colored) meeting, Macon, July 10-14, 1906, the Central of Georgia railway will sell tickets to Macon and return July 9 and 10 at rate of one fare plus 25 cents from all points in Georgia; tickets limited July 15, 1906.
W. H. FOGG, D. P. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Hot Weather Trips via Central of Georgia Railway—Summer Excursion Tickets.

To the SEASHORE, MOUNTAIN and LAKE RESORTS in the north, south, east and west.

A trip by rail and sail to NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and points in the east via SAVANNAH and STEAMSHIP lines, is delightful at this season.

Tickets are now on sale at all coupon ticket offices. For rates, schedules, etc., apply to any agent or representative of the Central of Georgia railway. W. H. Fogg, District Passenger Agent, Atlanta.